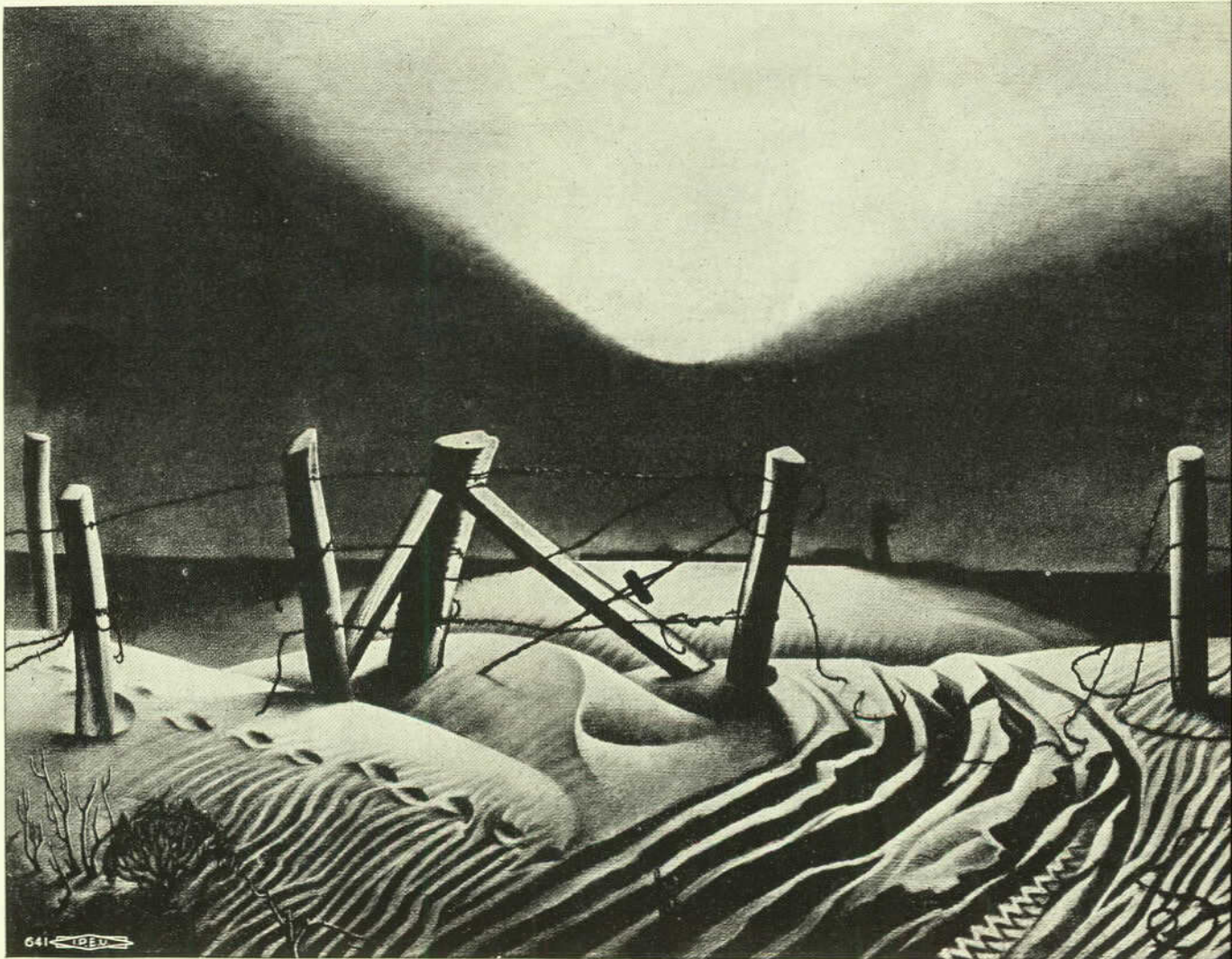


# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



## BIG BUSINESS PSYCHOLOGY

VOL. XLVI

<

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1947

>

NO. 3



RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



# ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

## FINISHED BUSINESS

I met her in a BUTTER LINE—  
Up to then, things were just fine,  
But she had a BETTER LINE than mine,  
So we got married.

When you're in line for any spread,  
Don't use your feet, use YOUR head.  
But this gal used HERS instead,  
That's why I'M married.

K. H. BROOKE,  
L. U. No. 5.

\*\*\*

## HAIL, HAIL, THE GANG'S ALL HERE!

F. DULANEY  
L. HOFF  
G. SCHULTZ  
N. NUSSBAUM  
J. WILSON  
  
J. WERTZ  
A. CAWTHORNE  
K. HEIDENREICH  
C. SHUGARMAN  
D. TESTER  
F. MARES  
R. BRENNWALD  
F. ROZHON  
  
C. POENISCH  
F. HARDEIS  
E. JOHNSON  
L. CARNERY  
G. RUTSCHMANN  
A. HARDY

J. DUNNE  
G. REICHERT  
W. BANKS  
J. SIPES

STEVE BAKER,  
L. U. No. 1399.

\*\*\*

## LIGHT STRING

As I gaze at the lights on the highway  
Amid trees that are long since bare,  
My chest fills out and I'm really proud  
For I helped to put them there.  
They string out along the wayside  
Casting light where darkness would be;  
It's a big job they have to do,  
They enable thousands to see.  
My mind goes back to other days  
When I'd hear the foreman say,  
"It will soon be dark here, Joe  
You must finish this job today."  
Back to my days as a little grunt,  
When I yelled and tossed a rope.  
I knew some day I'd be up there too,  
It became my greatest hope.  
My thoughts race back to a happy day  
When the foreman said, "Hey, runt!  
Tomorrow you start on the crossarms,  
You will no longer be a grunt!"  
So as I stroll along the highway,  
I don't think of a wrench, thrown with care—  
My thoughts drift a little higher,  
For I helped to put them there.

ERNEST F. KEEFER,  
L. U. No. 1049.

## TO MEN OF VALOR A Tribute to the Honor Members of L. U. No. 3

You cut a road through solid rock,  
Surmounted obstacles barring your way;  
With vigorous zeal you helped to unlock  
The gates that led to enlightenment's day.  
You stood by our union in its youthful stage,  
In its early struggles took an active part;  
You led in demand for a living wage,  
Installed reforms at the very start.  
With the spirit of the pioneer,  
You fought all foes of labor's cause;  
Your daring feats ignored all fear,  
Demanded no rewards, acclaim, applause.  
The seeds of Brotherhood skillfully sown,  
And barren land turned to fertile ground;  
A valiant group, in time, had grown  
Into a glorious body, efficient, sound.  
A grateful union extends its hearty thanks  
To you, oh banner-bearers of our ranks!

A Bit o' Luck,

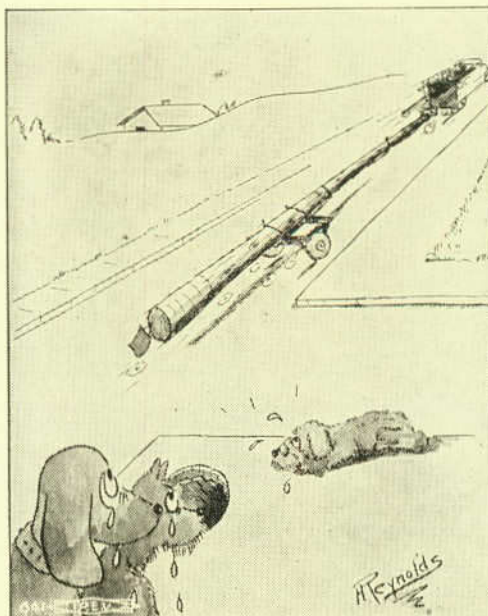
ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. 3.

\*\*\*

## HE WOULDN'T WANT TO MAKE A MISTAKE

Steadying themselves precariously, by the aid  
of a lamppost, a pair of plastered pedestrians  
had reached an impasse in their argument as to  
whether it was the sun or the moon that hung  
high in the sky. To settle the dispute they  
stopped a wandering, wayward brother. With a  
great display of propriety and solemnity the  
wayward one studied the offending orb. After  
due study and deliberation he turned to the dis-  
putants and said, "I'm very sorry. As I'm a  
stranger in the neighborhood I wouldn't be able  
to answer your question."

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,  
L. U. No. 477.



So sad!

H. T. REYNOLDS,  
L. U. No. 18.

## MADRIGAL

Senator Taft is a likely lad,  
Merrily sing, Lykelle.  
Best friend that labor ever had,  
Merrily sing, Lykelle.  
Rally behind him in forty-eight,  
Vote the G.O.P. ticket straight,  
We'll have sirloins on every plate,  
Merrily sing, Lykelle.  
Notice how prices are down today?  
Merrily sing, Lykelle.  
Below the ceilings of O.P.A.  
Merrily sing, Lykelle.  
Three loud cheers for the G.O.P.,  
That's the party for you and me,  
All together now! One! Two! Three!  
Merrily sing, Lykelle.  
Merrily sing, Lykelle, Lykelle,  
Merrily sing, Lykelle.

SLEEPY STEVE,  
L. U. No. 9.

\*\*\*

## TO BROTHER CLAYTON

There are times in this life, when we stop for  
awhile  
When death removes ones we hold dear,  
But did you ever think of the friends we have,  
That still are alive with us here?  
How our battles they fought while we little  
thought what was ahead of us in years,  
How they toiled and worked that we might live  
and our hearts would be free of tears.  
How they met in halls that were hidden away,  
far from the bosses ear.  
How they all joined in to pay the rent  
so the leader they could hear.  
How their buttons they hid beneath their coat  
and their cards they dared not show.  
Some of you have, but most of you haven't  
for that was long, long ago.  
How they sat up at night by a candle light  
to explain to our unlearned Brother  
How to fight the battle that he might live  
and also protect one another.  
How the business agent was underpaid,  
and sometimes not paid at all,  
And how many times was the phone cut off  
so you couldn't get a call.  
And how they ate coffee and doughnuts off a  
counter, often dirty and crummy  
And a teabone steak they seldom got  
just because they had no money.  
And how they put out their last dime,  
to feed a worthy Brother.  
And how they gathered at a free lunch counter  
and dined with one another.  
To each other they loaned their tools  
that they might live and learn,  
So with deeds of kindness, these boys  
a living earned.  
There are several of these Brothers now,  
that are getting along in years  
They do not need our sympathy  
nor do they need our tears,  
But our respect they will always have  
and that is only fair  
So Brothers let's take off our hats to  
a Brother with no hair  
The Brother I am writing of  
sure thing he still is livin'  
He's Bob Clayton of 125, to the trade  
his life he's given!

C. E. SMITH,  
L. U. No. 48.



# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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## Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—Answer	82
What Do Big Business Men Think About	83
Special Joint Meeting Vice Presidents—Council	85
Why Does Congress Overlook Monopoly?	86
Tracy Answers NEMA Attacks on Union	87
Vivid Drama Tells Hopeful Story of Crippled	88
Deserved Tribute to Men Who Have Gone Before	89
International Cartel Leads Vast Sugar Industry	90
A Labor Constituent Speaks to Ball	92
Cities Must Recognize Employees Are Human	93
Far Panamanians Use Ingenious Craft Tests	95
Detroit Plays Host to IBEW Bowling Congress	96
47th Annual Dinner Attracts Many Notables	97
Editorial	98
Woman's Work	100
Correspondence	102
In Memoriam	112
Death Claims	114
Official Receipts	117

• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine

## CHAT

The JOURNAL is receiving many pleasant letters these days from members who comment favorably—on the whole—on JOURNAL presentations and ask for careful revision of mailing lists so that they can receive their JOURNAL regularly.

A letter from John V. Haley, L. U. 733, Pascagoula, Mississippi, conveys interesting information. The local unions of the American Federation of Labor of this enterprising community cooperated to present to the Jackson County hospital two iron lungs. Incidentally, the dinner held to celebrate this fine gift stressed the need for community cooperation and community spirit. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, L. U. 733, gave \$250.00 to this cause. Labor can do nothing better than cooperate in worthwhile community projects.

The extension of this community spirit to wider areas, such as the whole nation, or the whole world for that matter, is one of the ways to solve the problems in the international field, in particular that of the atom bomb. Community spirit and cooperation must be worked out as the world moves out of the present doldrums of hate into the smoother waters of mutual interest.

The second article of the series we are running on other industries will appear this month on sugar. Last month's article on meat had wide recognition.

Our cover photograph this month is "Dust Bowl" by courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art and the frontispiece photograph is "Earth Knower" by Maynard Dixon, also by courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art.





## ANSWER

By Helen Mitchel

*Am I my brother's keeper? I must find  
A way to keep myself. This wind is cold  
And fear of hunger travels through the mind.  
Though I am fed today I could be doled  
Starvation's fare tomorrow. Let him seek  
His own deliverance nor reach his hands  
To me. I shall not hear though his voice speak  
In many tongues and call from many lands.*

*What answer comes? What thoughts are given birth  
When science stares at God and hears Him ask,  
"Where is thy brother?" Who upon the earth  
Can now elude the vision? fail the task?  
How close my brother is! How un-alone. . . .  
He seems almost to be my flesh and bone.*





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WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1947

NO. 3

## What Do BIG BUSINESS Men Think About?

**W**HAT do big business men think about when they are alone? Do they ever ask themselves the question: What is the best policy for the entire country? What big business men think about is important these days because they have entire control of the Government, of industry, and most of the channels of public opinion. If the United States is the most powerful nation in the world, the big business men are the most powerful rulers in the world. This article is an effort to appraise their fitness to rule in terms of the democratic process and goals.

An opportunity is given, partially at least, to see into the mental processes of big business men by studying what they are asking Congress to do during the present crisis. Opportunity is also offered to study their methods of presenting programs and platforms. Sometimes it looks as if big business never thinks in terms of history, philosophy, political science, or science, but merely acts out of organized self-interest. When policies which arise from the basic levels of the nation appear to be in conflict with the organized self-interest of big business, these policies are diluted or rejected completely. The result is a sifting process so that the people in general get only what big business wants them to have, and not those policies that appear sound on their face, based on universal experience.

### A Good Example

Social security is the case in point. Hardly anyone today attacks social security in theory, but it is receiving strong opposition on state levels and in Congress from big business representatives. Take, for example, the question of universal coverage. Social security as an insurance system would be very much stronger as an insurance business if it covered every occupation. Many occupations are omitted. The Social Security Administration has recommended rapid inclusion of the rejected occupations into the system, but these inclusions do not come rapidly.

As far as the evidence goes, therefore, big business promulgates policies based upon the self-interest of big business but these policies are floated with a flare for publicity quite beyond that of any ruling group. High-powered publicity men know how to sugar-coat programs so that they look good if they are not too closely examined. The National Association of Manufacturers, for example, released a burst of publicity favorable to the association not long ago to the

Did they learn anything  
to the advantage of the  
nation during world war?

effect that NAM had reformed and was now going liberal, but every subsequent policy proposed by the manufacturers' association has indicated that the association is where it was 20 years ago, that it has made no progress, and does not intend to make any progress. While these so-called liberal policies of big business are being bruited about the country, a blast accompanies them, directed against labor and all labor stands for, to make it appear that labor is untrustworthy and dangerous to the progress of the country. Labor has been made the scapegoat.

### The Same Old Pattern

The truth is, there has been no progress in the operation of the economy for the good of the whole population since World War I. Practically the same pattern was followed in 1946 as was followed in 1919. And the same pattern of down-fall is also beginning to show itself. America seems headed for a real depression at this moment just as we were in 1927 and 1928 following the fulfillment of big business policies against labor on behalf of itself in 1921 and 1924.

Having painted the main outlines of this situation, it is only just to say, however, that there are occasional voices from big business that stand for wisdom rather than for immediate advantage. There are more such voices today than there were during the period following the first World War, but these voices never seem to be heeded and never seem to make much impression upon the trade associations which are the instrumentalities of big business.

### Some Admirable Business Men

Let us see now what some of the big business men who do not voice the old slogans of the National Association of Manufacturers are thinking about—such men as Frank W. Abrams, chairman of the board, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Thomas Roy Jones, president, American Type Founders, Incorporated; Fowler McCormick, chairman of the board, International Harvester Company; H. Christian Sonne, international banking firm; Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the board, R. H. Macy and Company; Harry A. Bullis, president, General Mills, Inc., and others. These

big business men freely signed "A Declaration of Interdependence," published in the last days of 1946 by the National Planning Association. They said:

"We of business recognize that the major objective of management is to operate in the public interest. This involves a number of things, among which are increased productivity and consumption, and the greatest possible achievement of employee satisfaction.

"Accordingly, we reject the old master-and-servant concept of industrial relations. We believe that institutions for promoting workers' interests must be developed in which they can fully and democratically participate. We consider it our responsibility to cooperate with a union if and when designated by the workers to represent them and to take no action to detract from its integrity. We accept fully genuine collective bargaining as a workable, practical, and democratic way to adjust controversies.

### Cooperation Can Be Achieved

"We believe that unions are here to stay and that management can successfully develop ways and means of living with them while carrying on its managerial tasks. The union, and through it the men, often participates in certain functions which management used to perform. There should be an understanding about the division of functions and responsibilities between management and labor.

"The best way to get employees really to adopt company success as a working goal is to give them understanding of their stake in the success of the company and their responsibilities for the attainment of that goal."

While the National Association of Manufacturers was out to try to get compulsory arbitration though they were crying loudly for free enterprise, Walter B. Weisenburger, vice president of the NAM, spoke strongly against this form of compulsion:

"Compulsory arbitration," Mr. Weisenburger declared, "is unconstitutional, unfeasible and impractical for attaining the ends desired, and it would create a condition of involuntary servitude which eventually would lead to sabotage or violence..."

"Compulsory arbitration would also sound the death knell of the free-enterprise system, as well as of collective bargaining, by putting the Government in control of wage rates, and thereby in a position to set prices. That would be the final step in a wholly planned economy."

### Mass Unemployment

I refer now to an important article by Mr. Benjamin Graham of Newman-Graham Company, published a few months ago in *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* in New York. This article is entitled "The Businessman's Role in Directing Our Economic Future." Mr. Graham says:

"I am particularly concerned with the



businessman's viewpoint toward the control of our economic future. If he will examine the free-enterprise system as a whole with the same objectivity and acumen that he brings to the problems of his own business, he will observe that in recent decades it has developed an additional complicating factor—or, more properly, defect—which compels some far-reaching changes in his own economic thinking. This development is the appearance of mass unemployment in prosperity."

Then Mr. Graham reviews the history of mass production since 1900 and applies his own productivity measurement which is not unlike that of the United States Department of Labor, namely, the physical output per worker per man-hour. Mr. Graham traces the fatal fault of mass unemployment in prosperity to two factors:

- (a) A persistent tendency for productivity to expand faster than per capita income, or living standards;
- (b) A recent tendency for the working force to expand relative to weighted population.

Mr. Graham comments:

"The dynamics of increasing productivity—which, beginning about 1910 has shown improvement at an accelerating rate, and at a rate far outstripping the growth of per capita income."

### A Solution

Unless by scientific methods we can learn better control of the economic system, or bring it more in accord with scientific measurements, "we shall repeat the experience of the 1930's, in which business, clinging to old beliefs, did nothing much but mutter and obstruct while the Administration groped awkwardly for new solutions." Mr. Graham asserts "that wages should advance with productivity, while the work-week should decline to the extent needed to maintain full employment."

I call attention to Mr. Graham's point of view because it seems aptly to attempt to apply the instrumentalities of a planned economy to a free-enterprise system.

Shortly after the first World War, a Vice President of the United States said: "What America needs is a good five-cent cigar." This pleasantry can be paraphrased now: "What America needs is a good, easily understood philosophy of progress." Confusion reigns supreme. The new Congress, which was elected principally on the slogan of free enterprise, starts out by seeking to impose all kinds of restrictions upon labor unions. The number of bills which have been introduced to cripple labor, many of them in conflict, is said to be close to one hundred. Everybody that had a grouch, that had a special interest, that had a panacea, that had an axe to grind walked up and dropped a bill in the hopper. If all the bills were passed, labor not only would not be able to operate but neither would business simply because laws have a funny way of cutting two ways. When laws are written directly against the underlying population, they also boomerang back on those who sing free enterprise.

One labor leader recently pointed out that if the bill to break up the labor union into small parts, each union negotiating an agreement with one or few employers, went through, it would be very difficult for a corporation to designate a dealer with monopolistic sales' power in that same community. The dealer would run afoul of such a law.

What we need, it seems, is not only workers' education, but businessmen's education. We all have to bring up our minds abreast of conditions, needs, and goals, and quit acting out of old policies taken from scrapheaps based on narrow provincial interests.

## ANOTHER BIG BUSINESS MAN TALKS

Chicago—The proposed new labor laws will not solve the present struggle between labor and management because they all strike at the symptoms of the conflict and not at the causes, Charles Luckman, 37-year-old president of Lever Brothers Company, asserted here today, urging that this was not the time for punitive, hasty labor legislation. Instead, the head of the \$200,000,000-a-year soap firm recommended that an exhaustive Congressional study be made to determine the basic principles of industrial peace.

### We Must Not Have Civil Strife

In an address before the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association at the Edgewater Beach Hotel entitled "Civil War, 1947," Mr. Luckman asserted that "we must not permit ourselves now to be divided by civil strife, for if two such great forces as labor and management engage in a struggle for dominance within the highly intricate mechanism of the American economy, neither can win and democracy is bound to lose."

"Both will go down together in the resulting chaos, or in the regimentation which will result from the public demand to avoid that chaos," he continued. "Free Unions, free management, free enterprise and a free society will either survive or go under together."

After criticizing the "social irresponsibility" of management Mr. Luckman suggested that much of the blame for today's conflict can also be laid at labor's door for demanding conditions which unions have not been able to grant to the people who work for the unions themselves. Even these men who have "professionalized their social consciences are not able," he said, "to achieve for their own employees the millennium of freedom from economic fear, want and insecurity merely by pressing a button. The failures of both labor and management," said Mr. Luckman, "should occasion less name-calling and more sanity and moderation at the bargaining table."

### A Lasting Solution

"I know there are inequities and inequalities in current labor legislation which must be corrected," Mr. Luckman said, "but a lasting solution will only be born of cool thinking and careful study. These are stubborn problems, and they will not yield to angry or hasty methods."

"Some of these proposals will do some good in eliminating some of our ills," he continued. "But you cannot cure blood-poisoning with a mustard plaster and hot lemonade, any more than you can solve the labor relations problems of American industry with legalistic double-talk and political hysteria."

### Why Not Study Labor Peace?

Pointing out that countless Congressional committees have studied the labor problem,

Mr. Luckman said they had all studied the causes of labor war, and not of labor peace.

There are, he stated, hundreds of case histories of successful and peaceful labor-management relationships, and he urged that Congress establish a tripartite Commission for the Study of the Causes of Industrial Peace. Such a commission, he declared, would have an unparalleled opportunity to break with the unproductive tradition of the past and, for the first time in American history, to formulate a positive program for industrial harmony.

In his analysis of the current situation, Mr. Luckman said that the predicament has three main characteristics:

"First—Facing the same problems as management, labor has not been able to engineer the solutions even for its own employees."

"Second—American business has demonstrated a singular ability to build plants and a peculiar inability to build people."

"Third—Having failed separately, labor and management can now succeed only by learning the meaning of the word 'togetherness'."

In support of his second contention, Mr. Luckman charged business with having disregarded the personal dignity of its employees. Business has neglected the problems of housing, adequate education and recreation, he said, adding that "we have fallen into our old error of assuming that men work for wages alone."

Discussing "labor's glass house," Mr. Luckman pointed out that unions are now big business with 14,000,000 members and 110,000 paid employees.

"Labor, as an employer, does not have the exemplary record which might be expected from such a vociferous advocate of social improvement," he continued. "The fact is that as employers, labor leaders exhibit most of the conservative characteristics of their fellow executives on the management side of the fence, with the result that there are some pretty big discrepancies between what they say and what they do."

The young industrialist called attention to the fact that unions have not provided their own employees "with anything like the general increases won last year or the 25-per-cent cost-of-living adjustment now being head-lined as labor's major demand."

"Don't you suppose that if a 25-per-cent general increase in wages could be granted easily, that the unions themselves would be the first to do it?" Mr. Luckman asked. "I think it is likely that when the labor leader turns employer, he, too, is reluctant to make such a dizzy wage adjustment without regard to the prices of the services he has to sell."

Turning to the current demands against General Motors for the payment of 3 per cent of the payroll to finance a fund to provide additional "life, sickness, accident, and disability benefits," Mr. Luckman pointed out that the union making the demands has no such insurance covering its own employees.

"A union stenographer who cannot pay her medical and hospital bills and eat during convalescence, is just as detrimental to the community welfare as any company stenographer in a like predicament," Mr. Luckman observed.

Although endorsing the principle of the annual wage, the speaker cited the inconsistency of the union demands for an an-

(Continued on page 120)





H. H. BROACH, Secretary  
International Executive Council

*Minutes of Joint Meeting of International Vice Presidents and Executive Council, held in the International Office, Washington, D. C., beginning January 13, 1947.*

SEVERAL proposals were submitted to the San Francisco Convention of the Brotherhood, held last September, to change the districts of our International Vice Presidents and Executive Council Members. The convention adopted the following motion:

"That this entire matter of I. V. P. and I. E. C. districts be referred to the incoming I. V. P.'s and the I. E. C. with instructions to meet jointly between January 1 and March 31, 1947, and agree upon a definite proposal on this question to be submitted to a referendum of the membership not later than April 30, 1947.

"Additional officers required for new districts, as a result of the vote of the membership, shall be appointed by the International President to serve until the next election for International Officers, as now provided in Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution, for filling vacancies."

Complying with the convention's instructions, International President Tracy called the vice presidents and the Executive Council into joint session, beginning at 10 A. M., Monday, January 13, 1947, at the International headquarters, Washington, D. C. The first session was called to order in the council room by President Tracy.

### Problem of Redistricting

All council members were present. All vice presidents were present except J. J. Duffy, representing our membership on railroads, and M. J. Boyle of the 6th District. Duffy had been invited to attend even though the railroads were not involved in any of the redistricting proposals. However, he could not attend because of an urgent situation demanding his attention on the railroads. Vice President Boyle was prevented from arriving on time because of a sudden strike situation and the grounding of planes.

Upon calling the joint meeting to order, President Tracy made a statement for the

# Special JOINT Meeting Vice Presidents—Council

1946 Convention's resolution  
fulfilled by meeting held in  
Washington in January

consideration of those present, frankly giving his views on the subject of redistricting. It was evident that he had given much study to the subject. He had also arranged that maps, charts, figures and other valuable information be furnished each vice president and council member for study.

President Tracy explained, in answer to a question, that there was to be no regular meeting of the Executive Council on this occasion—that he had called this joint meeting for the sole purpose of carrying out the convention's instructions. (The council will hold its regular quarterly meeting beginning March 10, 1947.)

President Tracy next asked that a chairman and secretary be selected. Charles M. Paulsen, council chairman, was selected to act as chairman of the joint meeting and H. H. Broach as its secretary. President Tracy then left the meeting, saying he would be available for consultation at any time called upon.

The several convention proposals for redistricting were read and considered. Eleven resolutions on the subject, mailed to the International Office since the Convention, were also studied and considered. These resolutions were all worded the same and originated in one local union. They were received from the following locals:

- 46—Seattle, Washington
- 73—Spokane, Washington
- 265—Lincoln, Nebraska
- 619—Hot Springs, Arkansas
- 574—Bremerton, Washington
- 1434—Richmond, Virginia
- 12—Pueblo, Colorado
- 124—Kansas City, Missouri
- 460—Midland, Texas
- 646—Sheridan, Wyoming
- 991—Corning, New York

After much discussion of vice presidential districts it was believed best to approach changes largely on the basis of the membership and the local unions to be served in a district—and not on the population in a district, for some states are largely rural and others almost entirely industrial.

Nor was it thought wise to give too much consideration to the area or territory to be covered in a district. The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland and Alaska, for example, is a big territory. But that district has a total membership of only 9,774 in 93 local unions. Against this, the vice president in the 2nd district (New England states), with less than one-fortieth the territory, has to serve 22,334 members in 133 locals. The 6th district (Midwest states) is about one quarter of the Canadian district, but here the vice president has to serve 82,801 members in 271 locals.

The joint meeting believed, therefore, that the need in the Canadian district is for more organization, more organizers, and not

more vice presidents. The vice president himself cannot do much organizing work and at the same time carry on his other duties of handling correspondence, cases of appeal, contract negotiations, various conferences and meetings, strike situations, internal matters, etc.

Another factor considered by the joint meeting is that our Constitution now provides for the vice president of each district to hold progress meetings twice yearly with representatives of the local unions in his district. In this way he will be able to meet more often with representatives of the locals and to come closer to their problems.

### Proposed Districts

After all factors were considered, including the additional cost of more vice presidents, the joint meeting unanimously decided that the most practical and sensible action to take regarding vice presidential districts would be as follows:

**First District:** Since Alaska is American, and its laws are American, take Alaska out of this district and put it in the 9th District (Pacific Coast States). This would leave the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland as the first District.

**Second District:** Make no change in this. The district consists of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

**Third District:** Take Maryland and the District of Columbia from this district and put them in the 4th District. Also take Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone and put them in the 5th District. This would leave the 3rd District consisting of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

**Fourth District:** Take Tennessee and North Carolina from this district and put them with other states, into a newly created district (See District 12 later). The 4th District would then consist of Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

**Fifth District:** Take South Carolina from this district and put it into a newly created district. (See District 12 later.) This would leave the 5th District consisting of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Panama Canal Zone.

**Sixth District:** Take Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota from this district and put them into a newly created district. (See District 11 later.) This would leave the 6th District consisting of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

**Seventh District:** Take Arkansas from this district and put it into a newly created district. (See District 12 later.) Also add Arizona to this 7th District, making it consist of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona.

**Eighth District:** Make no change in this. It consists of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado.

(Continued on page 115)



# Why Does Congress Overlook MONOPOLY?

By ALBERT H. JENKINS, Labor

**T**HE common people of America, beset by powerful forces which threaten their political freedom and economic welfare, have long depended upon two friends to save them:

Trade unions, to keep wages up. The anti-trust laws, to hold prices down.

The unions are doing their part. The anti-trust laws, men who know the most about them say, have been an almost complete failure since the first one was enacted 57 years ago, and are a "dead letter" now.

## Wake Up!

If that is so, it is high time to wake up and face the facts. More than half a century is long enough for wages to chase monopoly-boostered prices. Can the people ever win this race running on one strong leg, the unions, and one weak leg, ineffective "trust busting?"

How completely have the anti-trust laws failed, and what should be done about it? Let's see what four kinds of authorities say.

One is the government's chief trust-buster. Another is the Senate and House Small Business Committees. The third is a university law professor. The fourth is a magazine which speaks for small business.

Hence, we get a well-rounded picture from the viewpoints of the Government, Congress, the law profession, and competitive business men.

"The concentration of economic power in this country is increasing above any previous crest of monopoly in our history," says Wendell Berge. He heads the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, under Attorney General Tom Clark.

## Monopoly Problem Is Serious

"The monopoly problem is today more serious than at any time since the passage

of the Sherman Act (the first anti-trust law) in 1890."

Berge asked this blunt question:

"Do the American people really want the anti-trust laws enforced? Or is all the talk about economic freedom just lip-service paid by orators?"

"Ever since passage of the Sherman Act, both political parties have professed adherence to its principles. Practically every platform of both major parties since 1890 has declared for strict enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

"Yet those laws have been a dead letter. Today we are paying the price of our failure. If we really believe in preserving free enterprise, the time to act is now.

"In most of the world today, we are witnessing the disappearance of free enterprise. We still have a choice.

"It is sheer delusion to believe that we can tolerate regimentation by monopoly without necessitating regimentation by Government. If we forsake the principles of economic freedom, political freedom will forsake us."

## Stop Sending a Boy

What is needed to change this long failure into success? Two things, Berge said:

"First, a unified Government policy, running through every Government agency which deals with business." At present, some branches of the Government try to enforce the anti-trust laws, while others aid the monopolists.

"Second, appropriation of sufficient money to enforce the anti-trust laws."

So far, according to Berge, Uncle Sam has been "sending a boy to do a man's job." In no one year has Congress appropriated as much as \$2,000,000 to enforce the laws against monopoly and price-fixing. Yet one single corporation spent \$2,500,000 defending itself against one anti-trust prosecution.

Such economy by Congress, Berge said, "is false economy. What is the use of balancing the budget at the cost of losing the American way of life?"

Now let's listen to the seven lawyers and economists employed by the House Small Business Committee, headed by Congressman Estes Kefauver (Dem., Tenn.), who has long been battling to make the anti-trust laws more effective. The committee's seven investigators recently issued a report, which said:

"The imprint of failure" is stamped all over anti-trust enforcement.

"Some Government agencies not only show a total lack of interest, but actually promote concentration" of economic power in monopolistic hands.

## Plug the Loophole

The report suggested much heavier penalties for anti-trust law violators. As it is now, they get off with small fines, which scarcely make a dent in their monopoly profits.

The report also recommended strengthening the anti-trust laws in other ways, particularly by plugging an old "loophole" in the Clayton Act, passed more than 30 years ago in the early days of the Woodrow Wilson Administration.

Among other things, that act forbade any corporation to buy the stock of another corporation, if that would result in a "merger" tending to "decrease competition and create monopoly."

Such stock purchases had built up the "trusts" which Wilson fought before and after he became President.

The Clayton Act did not forbid a corporation to buy another's "assets," so the mergers have continued. Corporations simply buy each other's assets instead of stock.

The Federal Trade Commission, which enforces the Clayton Act, has repeatedly asked Congress to plug this loophole. It is still there, as big as a barn door—a typical example of the futility and frustration of the anti-trust laws.

This loophole and the resulting mergers were the main subjects of a recent speech by Edward H. Levi, professor of law at the University of Chicago. He concluded with this significant statement:

"Unless anti-trust regulation is to be more effective, it is doubtful it will remain."

In other words, it is now "put up or shut up." Either the anti-trust laws will be made to work—and soon—or America will get disgusted and throw them out the window. Then the monopolists will completely take over this country.

We are confused now, Levi said. "We do not know whether we want regulated competition or regulated monopoly."

The Senate Small Business Committee also has issued a report declaring that "big business" monopolists have come out of the war bigger and stronger than ever, with increased advantages over small competitors for the coming years of peace.

What do small business men themselves say about it? One indication is an article

(Continued on page 115)



Two Departments—U. S. Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission—Can Do Something About Monopoly





DAN W. TRACY, International President

## Tracy ANSWERS NEMA

### Attacks on Union

*The National Electrical Manufacturers Association, a trade association, which has had a stormy and not always favorable career in the electrical industry, is seeking to secure bills in Congress that will permit them to eliminate competition. NEMA has sought for years to secure crippling decisions in courts against union employees, and has failed. NEMA while it stands for free enterprise, seeks laws for neutralizing the IBEW union label. R. Stafford Edwards, president of NEMA, comes to Washington, and bandies about loose statements asking for crippling legislation.*

**T**HE International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers stands ready to debate the allegation made by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association that the IBEW engages in so-called secondary boycotts, if NEMA will agree to debate the effects of secondary boycotts practiced by the NEMA against union products," Dan W. Tracy, International President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said today.

#### President Tracy Fights Back

"I am perfectly safe in making this offer," Mr. Tracy said, "knowing as I do that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is not engaged in fact or in legal theory in operating secondary boycotts, and knowing as I do that National Electrical Manufacturers Association will not abandon its customary tactics against competitors."

Mr. Tracy's remarks were prompted by the announcement of R. Stafford Edwards, President of NEMA, made a week ago to the

#### National Electrical Manufacturers Association seeks to pull noose of monopoly tighter around electrical manufacturing

effect that "The industry calls upon Congress to outlaw all forms of secondary boycott." Continuing, Mr. Tracy said, "In reality what NEMA, as depicted by Mr. R. Stafford Edwards, is trying to do is to cajole Congress into interpreting labor's rights—God given—inherent and legal—into secondary boycott."

Returning directly to Mr. Edwards' declaration, Mr. Tracy declared that "Mr. Edwards is seeking, by 'hue and cry,' to get Congress to do what NEMA could never get the courts to do."

The truth is, Mr. Edwards is seeking to eliminate competitors by Congressional edict. The IBEW has contracts with 721 electrical manufacturing companies. Some, but not all, of these are members of NEMA.

The IBEW is engulfed in the business of dealing amiably with these 721 firms, and with supplying them with the union IBEW label with no competitive disadvantage to any one.

"A union label is granted the same sure protection as trade marks, the United States Patent Office recently ruled," Mr. Tracy asserted. "Union labels are used as a positive factor of good will and assurance of good quality products resulting from good workmanship under satisfactory working conditions, in the assumption that members

and friends of labor organizations will purchase such goods in preference to similar goods without identifying marks."

Mr. Tracy continued his argument. "The IBEW is not acting contrary to law when its members refuse non-union made material. They are merely exerting a legal right to exercise a preference in purchase."

Mr. Tracy went on to assert that Mr. Edwards is trying to "trick Congress" in broadening "the commerce clause of the Constitution at the expense of the Bill of Rights."

#### We Exert a Legal Right

"The IBEW worker is a craftsman. He has spent years in the study and pursuit of his trade. He is entitled by every law to exercise lawful means to protect that trade against the usurper, the unqualified, and the mechanical substitute. His position is no different from the doctor whose power through the American Medical Association secures passage of legislation protecting his profession against the quack, the unlicensed, and the patent medicine. Nor is the electrical craftsman different from the lawyer who in order to safeguard his years of study, must continually take steps to prevent the overnight labor relations adviser, the banks, and a score of others untrained in the law, from encroaching upon and destroying his profession. The comparisons are identical and likewise apply to members of the NEMA. Labor asks no privileges but will defend its rights. However, Mr. Edwards would have one law for the masters and one for the men."

#### Not a Word About Economic Warfare

The trade association manual of the U. S. Department of Commerce gives this sketch of the National Electrical Manufacturing Association:

In September, 1926, the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association was organized to take over the work of the Electrical Manufacturer's Council, the Associated Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies, and the Electric Power Club. In this consolidation of interests the Associated Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies became the supply division of the new association; the Electric Power Club became the apparatus division; and some of the activities of the three merged organizations will be conducted through the policies division of the association as a whole. The association includes more than 30 organized branches of the industry, with an estimated volume of business in excess of \$1,500,000,000.

The objects of the association, as set forth in the constitution are to promote the interests of the manufacturers of electric apparatus and supplies in manufacturing, engineering, safety, transportation, and other industrial problems; to collect and disseminate information of value to its members or to the public; to appear for its members before legislative committees, government bureaus, and other bodies in regard to matters affecting the industry; to promote a spirit of cooperation among its members for the improved production, proper use, and increased distribution of electrical apparatus and supplies; to increase the amount and improve the quality of electrical service to the public.

(Continued on page 111)



# Vivid Drama Tells Hopeful Story of Crippled

**O**UT of the wreck of war, and out of the slow attrition of the machine age upon human beings more than 1,500,000 handicapped persons welcome the aid of wise teachers, provided by the Vocational Rehabilitation Office of the Federal Government. This aid, and its effects, is the subject of a new technicolor film, called "Comeback."

## The People's Story

Popular films of the popular theatres relive the stories of individuals. Documentary films, such as "Comeback," get their interest and significance by telling the life stories of whole groups of people—this time it tells the story of the handicapped.

Several years ago the country was electrified by two films—"The River" and "The Plough that Broke the Plains." Here were documents which also were significant art. Now "Comeback" may not rank with these two successes, but it is a workmanly job, of real interest. It strikes a note of hope.

"Comeback" is a 16 mm. motion picture in sound and color. It was produced by Pictorial Research, Inc., New York City, under the supervision of Louis deRochemont. The picture runs 26½ minutes.

The subject of the picture is the vocational rehabilitation of civilians, through the State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, one in every state.

**Private business and Government produce technicolor film which brings hope to unfortunate victims of accidents. They learn to earn**

The movie opens with an ambulance rushing to a hospital, where the patient, an automobile accident victim, suffers the loss of both legs. This man, Richard Weir, then is taken through all the processes of vocational rehabilitation: surgery, medical care, physical therapy, the fitting of artificial legs, training in the use of these legs, vocational guidance and counsel to help Weir select the correct job objective to meet changed conditions in his life, training for the job, placement on the job, and follow-up to make sure he makes good.

In addition to Weir, the rehabilitation of four other persons is shown. Sally Myers suffers from an emotional involvement and psychiatric treatment is used to restore her. "Frank" loses an arm and is trained as an accountant. Bill Murphy goes blind at middle age, and his restoration to an executive's position is shown. A little girl, home-bound by paralysis, demonstrates that she too can make good as a typist.

## Handicaps Can Be Overcome

Throughout the picture, emphasis is placed on the thesis that "It's not what you've lost, but what you have left that counts."

Dozens of handicapped workers are shown performing varied jobs in actual life. Most of these scenes are from the plants of the Ford Motor Company, Western Electric Company, Caterpillar Tractor Company and Bulova Watch Company. These companies have cooperated in the production of the picture and, being among the most successful large employers of handicapped workers, they give strong testimonials to the following facts:

Handicapped workers have better records on absenteeism than the non-handicapped.

Handicapped workers, on the right job, are as efficient as the non-handicapped.

Handicapped workers are safe employees, with low accident records.

Handicapped workers stay on the job longer, reduce labor turnover.

The picture points out that there are 1,500,000 men and women from civilian ranks who are so badly handicapped that they need vocational rehabilitation services to put them on their feet as self-sustaining, producing individuals.

The cost of maintaining the handicapped, in idleness, is shown as \$300 to \$600 a year—every year—against the average cost of \$300 for rehabilitation.

## Examples of Handicaps Overcome

The economic value of the program is demonstrated by Sally Myers' income, which increases from \$300 a year before rehabilitation to \$1800 after her emotional difficulties are adjusted and she is trained to do a job.

The picture is enlivened by the appearance of Jane Froman, who sings a few bars of "You Go to My Head"; Bill Stern, giving a sportscast; Al Capp, putting the finishing touches on Li'l Abner; and Tami Mauriello, shown while training for his recent fight with Joe Louis.

These four celebrities, who have overcome successfully the serious physical handicaps they suffered in civilian life, donated their services so that the million and a half civilians who need rehabilitation may learn where they can get help, and so that employers the nation over will see that it's really what's left—and not what's gone—that counts in an employee.

The picture will be distributed through the state divisions of vocational rehabilitation to employer, civic, educational, welfare, labor and other groups.

## Free Motion Pictures

Do you go to moving picture shows? Why not let the Westinghouse Electric Corp. bring a moving picture to you? A group of five new pictures telling different and interesting stories connected with electricity could entertain you at a union gathering, club function, dinner or party. The films run from 16 to 22 minutes and have the following titles: "Summer Storm"—an explanation of what a simple weather phenomenon can do to threaten your electric supply and how uninterrupted service is maintained for all the vital activities which center around electricity; "The Dawn of Better Living"—a Walt Disney technicolor production showing you how utility, comfort, beauty and modern design can be woven into a place that simplifies living.

These are all sound films available in 16 and 35mm. If you write to Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1625 K St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C., full details for obtaining them for only transportation costs will be sent to you.



Jimmy Savo, nationally-known comedian and a recent leg amputee, clowningly lines up a wallop to the midriff of benign Tami Mauriello, outstanding heavyweight who overcame a leg impairment to scale the fistic heights.



*"Now I turn to the future for wine and bread,  
I have bidden the past adieu;  
I laugh and lift hands to the years ahead,  
'Come on, I am ready for you.'"*

—EDWIN MARKHAM at eighty.

AT the suggestion of some of the good Brothers I have dared much in an effort to express the feelings that overcome one as he sees the old-timers of the local breaking ranks and falling by the way. Emotions overwhelm a person as he scans the faces at the meetings and fails to find the old familiar ones long loved and lost awhile. How can a prosaic pen speak of feelings that even an abundance of words cannot adequately express? Like many a beloved sister local, No. 104, from time to time, has had to grimly stand aside and see depart from her parental roof sons, young once but now on the other side of the hill, whom she lovingly nurtured in the most excellent way of unionism, and, who in turn rendered a love and devotion, the natural reward of true motherhood.

### They Are So Sorely Missed

Many a time and on numerous occasions No. 104 has stoutly raised her voice and hands in strong protest to this continuing exodus; but just as many times she has been repulsed—Father Time's decrees being inexorable. Would that this sad part of an otherwise pleasing story ended here. But terrible to relate this nefarious business so devastating to the local is still being carried on and on. The maw of that insatiate plunderer, old-age pension, seems never to be filled or satisfied. Like the proverbial roaring lion, he, too, goes stamping about innocent locals seeking whom he may devour. Local Union No. 104, like all other goodly locals in the Brotherhood, can ill afford to lose these worthy Brothers and shall deeply miss their invaluable services to her.

But there is a brighter side to this picture. And Local No. 104, with tears in her voice, thanks God and the Brotherhood for providing a measure of security to these of our number who have passed the noontide and are now entering the evening of life. Our great central organization has earned the enduring gratitude of every last member of her vast organization for contributing so generously to the comfort and welfare of her aging members. Would that she could stop the rushing tide of time that bears us so swiftly onward and make it flow back to its source.

### The Best Is Yet To Be

There are many, many excellent old-timers worthy to live a thousand years. Would that they could be restored to their glorious prime, their golden youth with hyacinthine locks, smooth and unwrinkled brow, fresh and rounded cheek, pearly teeth, lustrous eyes, light and bounding step, and a frame full of energy, exulting spirits with high hopes and generous impulses. Would that press secretaries knew where, amid myrtle bowers and flowers that never wither, gushed from the ground the fountain of perpetual youth, they would offer to the lips of every one of you a beaker of its fresh and sparkling waters, and bid you drink unfading bloom.

And now while glorious youth is given only to the young, to age is tendered that

## Deserved **TRIBUTE** to *Men Who Have Gone Before*

By H. A. HAMACHER, Press Secretary  
Local Union No. 104, Boston, Massachusetts

Too frequently we forget the trail blazers, the bridge-builders, the pathfinders who pay the price in the long journey forward

light that comes only in the evening. Age clarifies the vision. Age frees the soul from many illusions. Age gives prophetic insight and foresight. The reason why light is so often deferred till the evening is because it takes so many chapters for the plot of life to unfold. The moral use of things that are dark and painful dawns upon us slowly. Not until the latter part of life do we begin to see the meaning of things; to see them most truly and to perceive them in their relative and proportional value. It is the privilege of you old-timers to see life at its full; to see the "last of life for which the first was made." And the special privilege is yours of seeing the shadows from the hills of God creep over the landscape and reveal the gleaming domes of that much-sought-after eternal city which the light of day concealed.

And now while Local No. 104 expresses to you her deep and undying gratitude for your long years of labor in her behalf, and while she lifts her trembling hands in silent benediction upon you, she hopes and prays that this time of your retirement "will be blessed with health and peace and sweet content."

### THE BRIDGE BUILDER

*An old man, going a lone highway,  
Came at evening, cold and gray,  
To a chasm vast, and deep, and wide.  
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,  
The sullen stream had no fear for him.  
But he turned, when safe on the other side,  
And built a bridge to span the tide.*

*"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,  
"You are wasting your strength with building here;*

*You never again will pass this way;  
You've crossed the chasm deep and wide—  
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?"*

*The builder lifted his old gray head;  
"Good friend, in the path I have come," he said,*

*"There followeth after me today  
A youth whose feet must pass this way.  
This chasm that has been as naught to me  
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be;  
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim;  
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him."*

—Will Allen Dromgoole



HE SITS AND REMEMBERS.





GATHERING CANE—VITAL SUGAR SOURCE

U.S.D.A. Photo by Forsythe

## International CARTEL Leads Vast Sugar Industry

This is the second in a series of articles on basic industries. The first appeared in February on "MEAT." The third will deal with railroads.

**S**UGAR is a sticky business. The major consuming nations of the world have not allowed the growing and processing of sugar-producing crops to be adjusted naturally as geography and unfettered economics would indicate. Legislation involving sugar is voluminous and all of it seeks to protect the special interests of the several groups involved in supplying the market.

The groups are various and their interests are often conflicting. To begin at home, there are the sugar-beet growers whose crops produce annually in normal times about a million and a half tons of sugar—roughly 23 per cent of U. S. sugar consumption.

Sugar beets are grown and processed chiefly in the Western States—Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, and Colorado—and in the Midwestern States—South Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio. The farmers have integrated the sugar beet with their crop rotation plans, and beet tops and beet pulp from the sugar factories make food for fattening cattle.

### Protective Legislation for Sugar

Heretofore, sugar beet growing has required so much hand labor that it could only be carried on if subsidized by the Government. Consequently, the sugar beet growers have influenced their Congressmen to enact protective legislation. It is argued by the sugar-beet processing concerns that we must have a healthy industry because the product is a basic one in our manufacturing

Complex situation ushers in whole international marketing relations. Many producers compete for U. S. consumer dollar.

economy. If we were dependent upon overseas areas for our total supply, we would be in an even more constraining position for want of sugar in war time than we were in the two great wars of this century.

Such reasoning has gained acceptance in Europe as well as in America. As a result, all around the globe beet sugar competes behind tariff barriers with cane sugar from the tropics. In the United States last year, the Government paid \$22,206,000 to the sugar beet growers, and \$3,884,000 to the processors in government subsidies. Besides this direct help, there is the indirect subsidy offered by duty on imported sugar. This allows the domestic product to be sold in the same market with tropical cane sugar only when the latter is put to a very great disadvantage. In recent years, the tariff duties as imposed by the Smoot-Hawley Act of 1930 have been reduced under reciprocal trade agreements. The following figures show in fractions of a cent how the duty per pound has declined. Under the original provisions of the 1930 tariff act it was lifted to 1.764¢ per pound and finally to 2¢.

Tariff Rates in Fractions of a Cent Per Pound  
Showing Year of Change

Year	Average Duty
1937	.90¢
1939	1.077
1940	.90
1942	.751
1943	.75
1947	.75

At the present time, discussion in Congress over the future foreign trade policy of our country and the reciprocal trade agreements involves sugar. The abnormal conditions of the war increased the demand and price of all sugar enough to allow beet sugar a more favorable position even though tariffs were lower. U. S. sugar interests are anxious to have high tariffs reimposed.

### The Great Sugar Companies

The processing of sugar beets is in the hands of a few companies, the largest of which are: the Great Western Sugar Company whose 22 factories are in Colorado, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming (their production was nearly 300,000 tons in 1945); the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, American Crystal Sugar Company, and Holly Sugar Corporation. Each produced about 125,000 tons in 1945. Spreckles Sugar Refining Company, part of the large American Sugar Refining Company (whose investments are mostly in cane growing, grinding and sugar refining) is also one of the leading producers.

A great deal of money is put into plant installations for manufacturing beet sugar and the industry employs several thousand people. New methods of sowing, cultivating and harvesting the crop have assisted in making the cost of labor drop and thus the production cheaper. It may be that the industry will be publicly justified in the future. The following figures show how during the four years we were at war—a time in which the industry was supposed to come to our rescue—the production fell off compared to the four previous years. The decline is attributed to shortage of manpower, inability to install new machinery and priority of crop acreage for more essential food items. (See Table I.)

### Cane Sugar of the South

Besides the beet sugar industry, there is a substantial amount of cane sugar made in Louisiana and Florida. The output is largely from the former state, and over-all production averages about 475,000 tons, less than a third of the beet sugar manufactured. Cane is also a subsidized crop, protected from its near Cuban competitor.

The territories and possessions of the United States are not affected by our tariff impositions, and a large part of our sugar normally comes from the Philippines, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and a little from the Virgin Islands. Nearly all of the rest, and at that a larger portion than from any other single source, comes from Cuba.

The Philippines exported about a million tons to the United States before World War II. The Japanese invasion completely cut us off from that important supply, and the fields and grinding mills were ruined. Exports will not come in the quantities of former times for several years, if the industry there ever recovers its former position.

When the Philippines were granted independence, the United States signed a trade treaty with the new government which, among other things, would permit free entry of Philippine sugar for the next eight years. This provision is subject to various interpretations, for its effect on the Philippine economy is important. The United States Government has granted to business interests in the Philippines \$400,000,000 for war damage reparations. This money will be used to re-establish the way of life which kept the islands relatively un-industrialized



TABLE I

Production (in thousands) of 100 lb. bags of sugar for five beet sugar companies.

Year	Great Western	Holly Sugar	American Crystal	Utah-Idaho	Amalgamated
1938	8,548	4,018	3,049	2,193	1,620
1939	9,217	4,417	3,687	3,721	2,667
1940	7,766	4,739	4,049	3,258	2,633
1941	8,655	5,369	4,327	3,512	2,776
Total	34,186	18,543	15,112	12,684	9,696
1942	8,212	4,170	3,254	3,177	2,133
1943	8,413	3,994	3,884	3,408	2,932
1944	6,211	2,356	2,086	2,376	1,721
1945	5,896	2,559	2,287	2,119	1,883
Total	28,732	13,079	11,511	11,080	8,669

and agricultural, with a cheap labor market. The plantation investments have been largely in the hands of Americans who are concerned solely with making money rather than building a new nation, and it is interesting to note that some of the sugar plantations and grinding mills are controlled by the Hawaiian factors.

### Mixed Motives

The preferential treatment of Philippine sugar will tend to weaken attempts to diversify industry within the country, but it is not certain that such is possible at this point anyway. Some critics have indicated that the most ardent United States advocates of Philippine and Puerto Rican freedom are those principally interested in the encouragement of United States sugar enterprises. When the tariff rates for these two areas are eventually lifted to equal those of Cuba or other foreign countries, the beet and cane growers in the United States will have an even more solid foundation for their businesses than they do today.

Production of cane sugar in the Hawaiian Islands has long been a primary pursuit. The five sugar factors who have an unchallenged grip upon every important aspect of the economy began as selling agents for sugar planters. While so engaged, they became plantation owners and their ascendancy continued until control and ownership of transportation and all other phases of island community life became almost exclusively theirs. Thus it is that Castle and Cooke, Alexander and Baldwin, American Factors, C. Brewer and Company and Theo H. Davis and Company, through their coordinated efforts furnish us normally over half a million tons of sugar annually.\* They ship most of the sugar raw to California where much of it is refined by the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation, (owned chiefly by the directors and officers of American Factors Limited and Castle and Cooke) and another large refinery owned by Hawaiian interests.

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican total sugar production is virtually the same, the 1935-39 average for the latter being 974,000 tons. Since 1941, when Professor Tugwell became governor of the island, attempts were made to reduce the cane crop and stimulate activity in other enterprises. Our demands for sugar increased just at that time, however, and the war halted the program which Tugwell had initiated. Formerly he had studied the problem of sugar surplus and was instrumental in formulating some of the con-

trolling measures taken to stabilize the industry internationally.

### Will Cuba Weather the Storm?

While Hawaii, the Philippines and Puerto Rico have been rather carefully considered with regard to our absorption of their sugar, Cuba has weathered a stormy career with uncertainty still staring her full in the face. At present the country's industry is booming, of course, and prices have risen constantly since the outbreak of war, although controls have been kept on sugar more stringently than on nearly all other products.

Cuba's sugar crop ranges from three to five million tons—second only to India's production. That the economic and political stability of the country is dependent upon the crop can be readily understood if one realized that in a normal year over 75 per cent of Cuban dollar exports are derived from sugar, and that this one source supplied over half of the sugar consumed in the United States in former years. Sugar grows more cheaply and better in Cuba than in any of the other places discussed. If we lived in a free trade world, nearly all of our sugar would be derived from there.

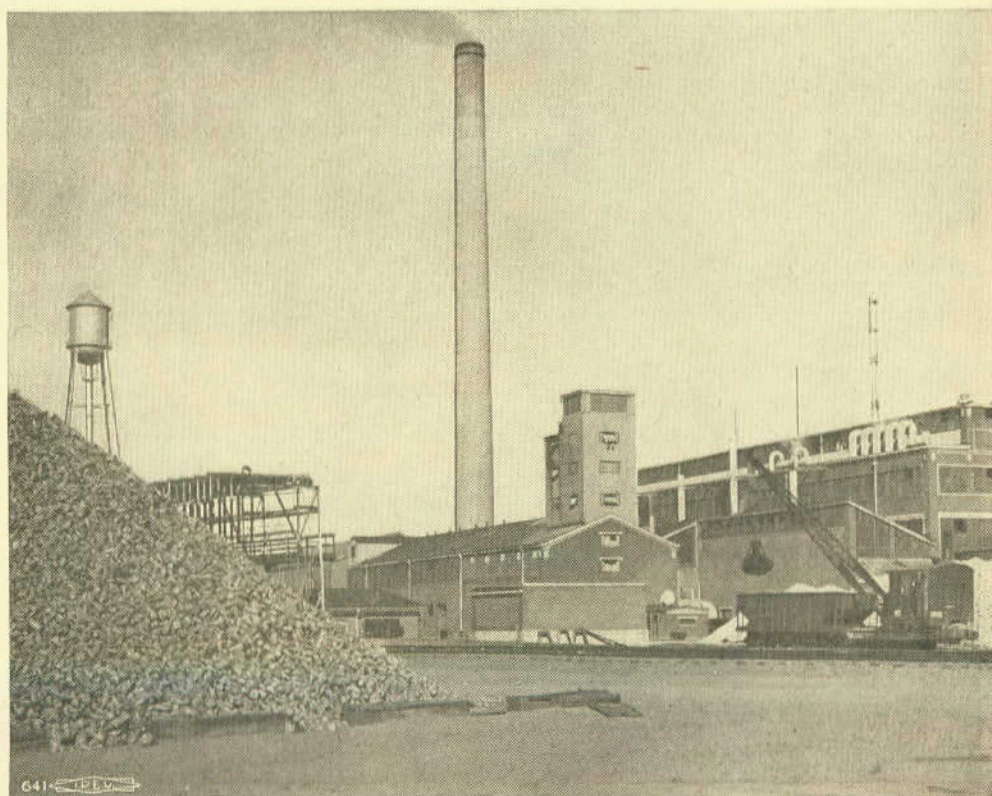
### Cuba Has Been Aided

Since 1902 Cuban sugar has had tariff preferences over other foreign areas. This has helped to relieve the distress which fluctuations of sugar prices in the world's market has occasioned, but our policy has not offered any assurances of continuing demand because we have so often changed it.

Growing and grinding sugar cane was a relatively stable business before the first World War. Such occurrences as storms and droughts were the chief concern of plantation operators. When the European beet-sugar industry was disrupted throughout the continent during the first World War, a severe famine of sugar occurred everywhere, including the United States. Wherever cane could grow, production was increased and grinding capacities were enlarged. By the time that the European beet industry had recovered, there was enough sugar cane produced to supply the world unsupplemented by other sources. This meant nothing to beet growers, though, for the governments had set about to encourage this uneconomic production again in spite of World War I experience. During this last war, the beet sugar industry availed the European almost nothing again. Nineteen-forty-six consumption in France, for instance, was only half that per capita of America, and France was in a far better position than many of the other countries.

Being the largest exporter for European and American supplies, Cuba was most stunned by the drop in world demand for sugar. The price reached an all-time low in 1932 and Cuban small profit margins were swept away. The depression in sugar began long before the general world depression, and it lasted longer. Since the main sugar holdings in Cuba are American, and are large scale enterprises compared to the native ones, the Cuban farmers and

(Continued on page 116)



\* About 20 percent of Hawaiian Sugar production is not in the hands of The Big Five.



# A Labor Constituent SPEAKS to Ball

By CHESTER K. JOHNSON, L. U. No. 292

Hon. Joseph H. Ball,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

Senator:

I feel it is necessary to make a vigorous protest against your conduct as a Senator in the United States Congress. I am referring specifically to the anti-labor bills which you have introduced into the present session of Congress, namely, your bill against the closed shop, your bill against industry-wide collective bargaining, and your bill to provide machinery for Federal mediation in labor disputes.

These are all anti-labor bills and if enacted into law can only serve to further cheat the wage earners of America in their efforts to get a more just share of the things which they produce. I have been a worker in Minneapolis industry for 23 years and for more than 20 years I have been a member of the American Federation of Labor, where I, together with my fellow trade unionists, have enjoyed closed-shop conditions, and I can report, Mr. Ball, that the issue of the closed shop in trade union organization has long since passed the experimental stage. It is a firmly-established principle among wage earners, that he who benefits by union organization and union agreements must also help to foot the bill.

## Against All Workers

Your bill to prevent industry-wide collective bargaining, if enacted into law, would

## Local union man in Minnesota asks embarrassing questions

have no favorable effect on the wages and working conditions of the workers in an industry affected by such law; but on the contrary it would conveniently enable the employers in such an industry to use one section of its employees against another section to the disadvantage of all of the workers in the industry.

Your bill to provide machinery for Federal mediation in labor disputes is but another attempt to put over the main provisions of the Case Bill which failed to become law in the 79th Congress. All of its main provisions were directed against the labor movement and was so recognized by both its proponents as well as its opponents.

## How About Benefit for the Masses

Let me here make an important observation, Mr. Ball. Whereas I see your name prominently identified with proposals to benefit America's Sixty Families, I do not see your name identified with proposals to benefit the great mass of people in Minnesota, or for that matter in any part of the United States. With the great bulk of the population facing such tremendous problems as the present scandalous housing shortage, inadequate health service, disrupted and neglected education, hundreds of thousands of veterans not properly integrated into the economic life of the nation;

together with the huge and inequitable tax burden heaped upon the working people, and the present inflationary situation which allows profiteering to take place on an unprecedented scale to the disadvantage of the masses of the people there is the greatest need for the elected representatives of the people to have an aggressive, positive and favorable position on these problems; but, unfortunately, the name of Minnesota's senior Senator is not identified with these worthy tasks.

## Things Would Have Been Different

On the contrary, your present conduct is in sharp contradiction to the liberal front you presented while campaigning for votes to be elected to the Senate. Had you come out in a forthright manner for your present legislative program at the time of your election in 1942 you would never have been returned to the U. S. Senate. Had you truthfully reported to the citizens of Minnesota that you intended to go before the National Association of Manufacturers to get its approval for your program as you did early last December; and that you also intended to come up to the Twin Cities to likewise get the approval of the Employers Association as you did a few days ago for the same reactionary program, and without going before the organizations of the people to explain your program, you would not have gotten a mandate from the people of Minnesota to serve a full term in the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Ball, the vast majority of citizens of Minnesota are not employers, nor are they members of the National Association of Manufacturers. The great majority of us are wage earners and farmers, the real producers of the wealth of this great state. For you, Mr. Ball, or any other elected legislative representative of the people, to seek to pass such vicious legislation against the organizations of the workers as you are doing in the present case only demonstrates your utter contempt for the man who works. In this connection, all your glib phrases about your attempts to protect the workers against the abuses and faults of labor organizations and labor leaders are so many empty words, because the workers will never get protection against the real abuses and faults of their own organizations on the advice of outsiders who have never lifted a finger to build such organizations, and especially those who, as in your case, draw inspiration and support from organizations openly hostile to labor.

## Please Resign, Senator

Unfortunately, Minnesota laws contain no provisions for a recall of its elected legislative representatives, so in view of this fact together with your complete failure to serve the interests of Minnesota wage earners, like myself, I can only ask you to resign your post as U. S. Senator from Minnesota and leave the post open to someone more representative and more in tune with the liberal traditions which have long since been established at this end of the Mississippi River. Another thing which I can do is to publicize my views on this matter to the best of my ability which I shall attempt to do.

Yours for a more democratic representation in Washington, D. C.

CHESTER K. JOHNSON.



THE CAPITOL



# Cities Must Recognize EMPLOYEES Are Human

By THOMAS FAIR NEBLETT, Labor Relations Consultant, Los Angeles

Mr. Neblett gave a paper entitled "Labor Management Relations in Municipally Owned Utilities," to the annual conference, 1946, of California Municipal Utilities Association. Two articles are based on this address. (Second of two articles.)

IN the State of Washington the collective bargaining process between municipalities and their employees is authorized by statute, and the attorney-general in that state on June 7, 1944, in an opinion addressed to the State of Washington advised that the collective bargaining process was proper between a public utility district and its employees.

The Board of State Harbor Commissioners for San Francisco Harbor had entered into a collective bargaining agreement with the Railway Brotherhood Unions for the operation of the State Belt Railroad.

In the federal field, collective bargaining between governmental agencies and their employees is fairly common. The building trades unions of the AFL have entered into wage stabilization agreements with the War and Navy Departments, the Federal Works Administration, the National Housing Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Maritime Commission (U. S. Dept. of Labor release S42-233, May 22, 1942). The War Shipping Administration has authorized its general agents to negotiate with the maritime unions and to take action looking to uniform agreements for licensed deck officers and licensed engineers. The Tennessee Valley Authority and the Alaskan Railroad have collective bargaining agreements with their employees. So have the United States Printing Office, the Army Ordnance Department and the Panama Canal Zone.

I conclude from these experiences and practices that public management's position will not be weakened and to the contrary real benefits will result from meeting with the bona fide representatives of organized employees and to hear them out on all matters they care to present. Minority groups as well as majority groups should be received.

## Important Question

Should a municipal utility sign a labor contract?

On August 27, 1941, at the conclusion of meetings and as a result of understandings reached between the union and the commissioners, the Board of Railway Commissioners of the City of Detroit adopted rules governing the wages and working conditions of transportation equipment operators and an A. F. of L. union. It gives exclusive bargaining rights to the union and sets up an elaborate scheme for handling grievances and complaints and makes a provision for arbitration. It will be noted, however, that the rules adopted are the rules of the city unilaterally and it does not represent a bilateral contract.

## Acting in good faith, governmental bodies can forward collective bargaining

The Circuit Court of Baltimore, Maryland (in the case of *Mugford v. Mayor and Council of Baltimore*, 9 Mun. Law Journal 46 (14 LRR Man. 7321)), decided in 1944, determined that:

"Public officers, therefore, do not have the same freedom of action which private employers enjoy. Their authority is confided to them by public law, and by that law is limited. That authority may not be delegated or surrendered to others, since it is public property. And so it has been almost uniformly held that governmental authority may not discriminate in favor of union labor."

Also in the recent Santa Monica bus case cited above, the Court stated:

"In declaring the policy of the state as found in the labor code sections, the Legislature affirmed a natural right on the part of labor in private industry to enjoy freedom of contract and it outlawed the type of contract which deprives workmen of the right of free collective bargaining. It is not, however, an accepted practice for public bodies to enter into contracts with the employees of publicly-owned operations with respect to matters which are usually embraced in labor contracts in private industry. Those who enter public employment do not thereby ac-

quire the right to arrange, by negotiation and contract, terms and conditions of employment which are defined by law or, under established systems, are subject to regulation by governmental bodies."

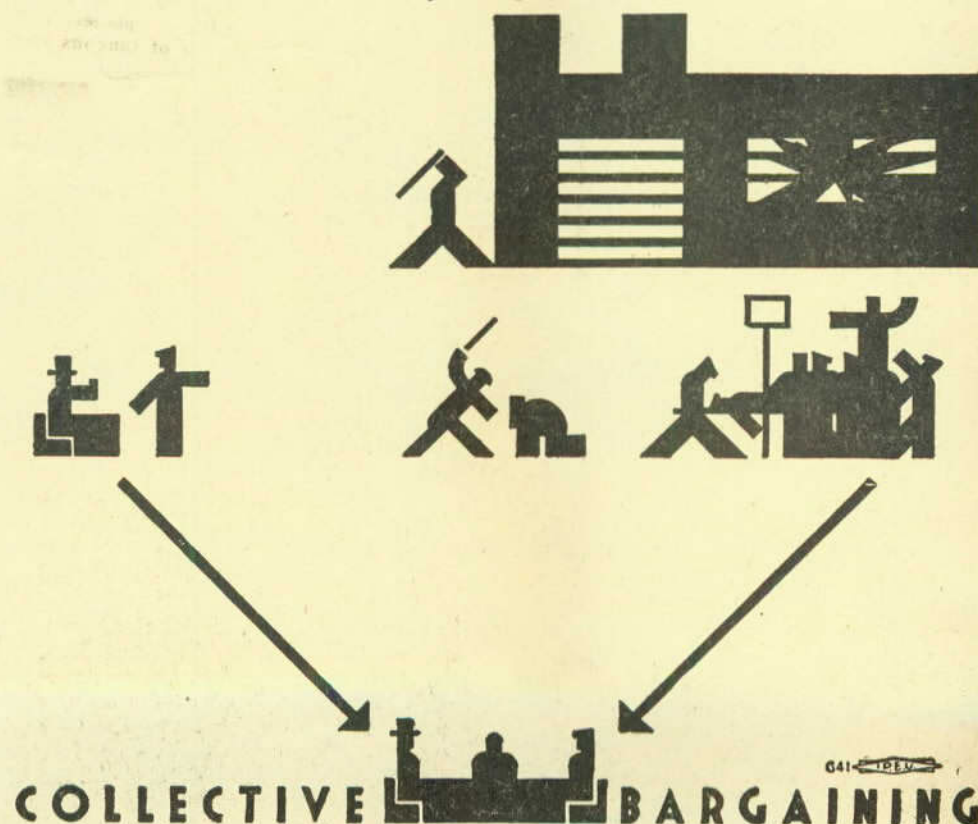
## City Council Concern

On April 27, 1945, the Attorney General of the State of California in an opinion addressed to the City of Vallejo, ruled that the city may enter into an agreement with a labor union representing the employees of the municipally-owned motor transportation system but cautioned that it might be necessary for the contract to be specifically authorized by legislative action. He stated, "We are unable to discover any statutory prohibition against such agreements." He added:

"The advisability of entering into an agreement of this kind is the concern of the City Council. The Council cannot be compelled to enter into such an agreement, but, if after negotiations and mature consideration they believe that such an agreement would best serve the interests of the City, there is no legal objection to the adoption of an ordinance which would authorize the execution of the agreement."

Therefore, it would seem that municipal utilities in California may, in their discretion, enter into firm agreements with a labor union provided such a contract is sanctioned by legislative action. However, it should be just as satisfactory an arrangement for the officials to meet with the unions, discuss all of the matters in which the unions are interested, and then to record the action of management in the form of a memorandum for purposes of the records or, as is often done, to issue the understanding in the form of rules and policies of the utility.

Care should be exercised so as to permit any individual employee or minority groups of employees also to petition for a redress of their grievances or to present their suggestions.



Courtesy Labor and Industry Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania



## Closed Shop Agreement?

I will raise here the incidental question as to whether sound public policy would permit a municipal utility to compel union membership, in other words, sign a union shop agreement. The idea of making union membership a condition of employment in the public service is so incompatible with the merit system and civil service principles that it hardly calls for discussion. It is important that union leaders and public employees involved understand why "union security" is unneeded in government service. I have pointed out that whereas a union and union employees may need protection in private industry, conditions in public employment are different. The fact that a particular union is accustomed to receiving a closed shop in private industry is no reason for carrying over such a practice into the public service. There is no support in practice or law for a closed shop in government service.

As a conclusion, I should like to make a few observations and suggestions which will apply whether employees organize or not, whether supervisors are faced with formal union demands or not.

## Human Relations

Regardless of the distinctions which I may have drawn between employee relations in public employment and private industry, in one very fundamental way they are identical—employees in either case are human. Human relations are no different in private employment or public. Public employees are motivated by the same desires, cares and ambitions. The objective organized labor seeks for its members is summed up in one word by Samuel Gompers when he appeared for the A. F. of L. before a Senate Committee: "More." If public employees think that they will have a better treatment by joining a union, then we can expect that they will sign up.

Robert Littler, noted San Francisco attorney, in a recent speech in Salt Lake City entitled "Mistakes Employers Make," said that "employers are mistaken in believing that their labor troubles arise solely from agitation of union leaders." He added that "all men are discontented. . . . There are always grievances in any establishment. Usually the union merely gives volume and power to the mutterings which have been going on all the time."

Supervisors in municipal utilities will be held as accountable in the final analysis as supervisors in private industry. It would be a great mistake and a disservice to the public if municipal utility policy toward organized or unorganized employees is based upon legal and technical distinctions. Unfortunately, a very few shortsighted public officials have relied entirely upon an attorney's opinion that he is not bound by the same rules which govern collective bargaining in private industry. With this negative concept and in a sanctimonious attitude they have refused to meet union officials and have dismissed the entire subject of employee relations; have made no preparation to meet the underlying grievances which inevitably give cause to unrest.

In a dispute involving the Board of Transportation of the City of New York in 1942, the City Affairs Committee made an investigation and issued a public statement. The chairman, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, in evaluating the attitude of the city in this controversy stated:

## CONVENTION MANDATE FULFILLED

**P**RESIDENT DAN W. TRACY has appointed Orin Arthur Burrows, Local Union No. 574, to a significant staff position in Washington. This appointment was in fulfillment of a convention mandate.

Mr. Burrows is charged with the responsibility of organizing Government employees; of administering affairs pertaining to welfare of Electrical Workers in all branches of the Government; and of handling legislative matters affecting Government workers.

Mr. Burrows has had a wide electrical and union administrative experience. He has held advanced positions as foreman and shop planning man. He was a member of the executive board of Local Union No. 574 and shop steward during the stirring days of the war. He knows every phase of Government service as an active participant. Burrows was selected as a delegate to the Bremerton Metal Trades Council in 1940 and served continuously in that capacity. As a member of the conference committee, he had experience in taking up matters of grievance with management of the naval shipyard. Mr. Burrows has served three times as secretary of the Bremerton Metal Trades Council. In 1943, 1944, and 1945, Mr. Burrows served as vice-president for the Pacific Coast District Council. He was active in the important conferences held up and down the coast which dealt with ship repair and new construction zone standards.

In October 1942, he was one of the labor delegates from Puget Sound Navy Yard who attended the labor relations conference called in Washington, D. C. by the Navy Department.

In March 1945, by invitation of the Secretaries of War and Navy Departments, he was selected as one of 10 West Coast labor leaders (two of whom were civil service employees) to make a 25,000 mile inspection tour of the South and Central Pacific theatre of war operations. Twenty-one thousand, five hundred miles of this trip were made by air, visiting such places as Pearl Harbor, Eniwetok, Guam, Iwo Jima, Ulithi, Peleliu, Leyte, Samar, Luzon, including Manila, Morotai in the Halmahera group of Islands, Biak, Manus, Los Negros, Guadalcanal, Johnson Island and others, visiting Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and General Douglas MacArthur during the trip!

He is married, has one child, and is on the job in Washington.

"... the roots of the present controversy between the Board of Transportation and the Transport Workers Union lie in the fact that the former has always been exceedingly jealous of what it regards as its rights and prerogatives. It has never accepted the spirit of free negotiation with its employees. It has wanted to run its shop in its own way." It has buttressed its position by appeal to the doctrine of the peculiar status of the governmental employer and by seeking the advantage of every technicality of the law." (5 WLR 297)

The National War Labor Board in its appraisal of that same dispute concluded that:

"... the mayor and the Board of Transportation of the City of New York have not provided adequate facilities for fair and impartial consideration and review of grievances and other objectives of a proper employee relationship policy."

If such a policy is followed for any great length of time, one or all of several things may happen. Dissatisfied employees will prove to be most inefficient. Employees will seek better employment outside where more sympathetic treatment is given. The issue may be made a political one and submitted to the public. Hostile unions treated unsympathetically by municipal utilities may join sponsors of private utility ownership in converting to a private enterprise. Right or no right, employees may strike.

## The Mayor's Commission

It is encouraging to receive the recent information that Mayor O'Dwyer of the City of New York, has appointed a special commission of outstanding citizens to review labor management relations of the City of New York. The mayor's action came in connection with the recent serious strike threat by the transportation workers and is in connection with that dispute primarily. The

work of the commission, if successful, will undoubtedly lay the groundwork for a workable and sound city policy for the future.

Certainly there is a difference between the effect of a strike in a public utility and a peanut stand. Why? Because, and mainly because, more people are affected and the public is more inconvenienced. The number affected and the extent of the inconvenience usually bears no relation to whether the plant is publicly owned or privately operated for profit. There has been talk of legislation to prohibit strikes in all utilities, private or public. But municipal utilities already have all the legislation they could ask for. Laws will not prohibit strikes any more than laws will put out fires. Wherever there is cause for combustion there will be trouble. Wise prevention is better than loud prohibition. Don't look to somebody else to do for you the job which you alone can do for yourself if you are going to get along with employees. The conference room and a cooperative attitude is the antidote for strikes.

## Positive Measures Required

Common sense requires the public administrator to take positive measures of good personnel management. All supervisors should be selected and trained and conduct themselves so as to command the respect of employees. All executives should prepare themselves by becoming acquainted with trends in private employment. All requests should be met with an open mind and with a desire to get at the facts, all of them. As Will Davis, chairman of the War Labor Board, said: "There can be no difference of opinion as to facts, there can only be ignorance." Most grievances, I have observed, arise from ignorance, distorted facts. Misunderstandings which thus occur can only be settled by squarely facing the facts and

(Continued on page 110)



# Far Panamanians

## Use Ingenious CRAFT Tests

By C. J. SWEARINGEN, L. U. No. 677

**D**URING the Spring of 1946, I. B. E. W. Locals No. 397 and No. 677 sponsored a series of night school classes, which were conducted by the Apprentice School of the Panama Canal. As a "warm-up" exercise at the beginning of each of these classes, about 10 minutes was devoted to the ideas and problems of the members pertaining to trouble-shooting tests. As a result of this discussion, a considerable number of simple and useful testing procedures were worked out and developed for trouble-shooting work on electrical machinery and control equipment. A test outfit, weighing approximately 15 pounds, was developed to provide in one compact package all of the equipment needed for the above-mentioned test procedures. As could be expected, the heart of this test outfit was a bell and battery set. The bell, however, was a big improvement in every way over the usual doorbell. We offer the idea for what it may be worth to the members of other locals.

### Ring Depends on Resistance

If the conventional bell and battery set shown in Figure I is connected across a closed circuit, the bell will ring with a frequency quite independent of the amount of resistance in the circuit, but the strength of the ring will depend upon the amount of resistance and the battery voltage.

The maximum resistance through which the bell will ring will depend on the voltage of the battery and the characteristics of the bell. When the same bell set is used to test the continuity of a circuit having an appreciable amount of inductance in the circuit, the current through the bell magnet coil will build up so slowly that the contacts will open with a slow break and the armature will not be drawn to the magnet pole pieces. Instead of producing the usual ring, the armature will merely flutter weakly. The fluttering motion of the armature will only partially open the circuit at the vibrating contacts and the inductive kick of the circuit being tested will cause a severe arc at the contacts. For these reasons, the conventional bell set is both unsatisfactory and short-

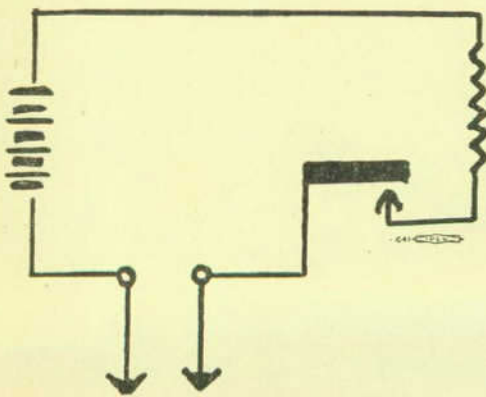


Figure I

### Warm-up exercises test apprentices in act of trouble shooting

lived when used for testing the continuity of inductive circuits.

### Modification of Set

In Figure II, the conventional bell set has been modified by the addition of an auxiliary magnetizing coil wound on the same poles as the main magnetizing coil and connected across the test probes.

This coil should have from one to three times as many turns as the main magnetizing coil. If this arrangement is used for testing the continuity of a circuit with low resistance and negligible inductance, the bell will ring in the usual manner and the auxil-

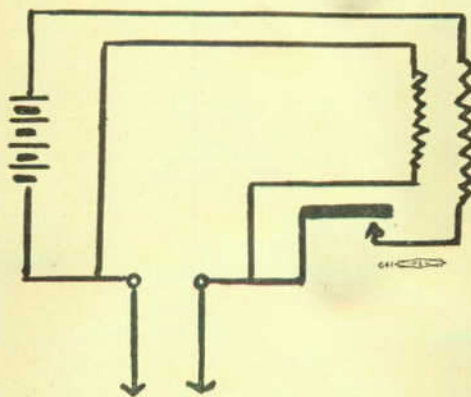


Figure II

ary winding will have no appreciable effect. If this modified bell set is connected across a circuit of low resistance and high inductance, such as the windings of a transformer, the inductive kick produced when the bell contacts open will cause a surge of current through the auxiliary windings. Since this surge initially will have a magnitude equal to the pick-up current of the main magnet coil and since the auxiliary coil has more turns than the main winding, the breaking of the bell contacts will result in an increase in flux through the poles which in turn will pull the armature to the pole pieces smartly. The inductive kick in the circuit being tested will maintain a current through the auxiliary winding and hold the armature picked-up for an appreciable interval of time depending on the amount of inductance in the circuit being tested. When, as a result of the resistance in the auxiliary coil, the current finally dies to a sufficiently low value, the flux will decrease to the point where the armature will be released and the circuit through the breaker points restored. Because of the inductance in the test circuit the current through the bell set will build up slowly, until under the action of the main coil, the poles are once more magnetized sufficiently to pick up the armature. This circuit has three advantages:

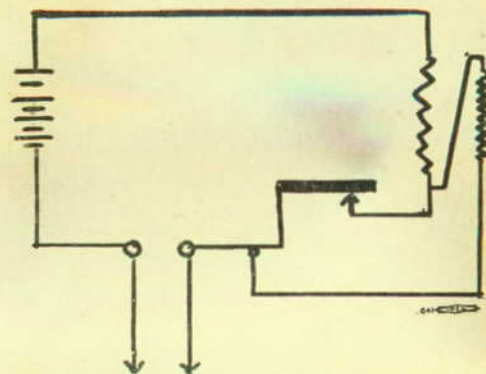


Figure III

1. The ring will be positive whether the circuit being tested is of high inductance or low.
2. The frequency of the ring will be more or less inversely proportional to the inductance of the circuit being tested.
3. The inductive kick of the circuit being tested will produce a discharge through the auxiliary coil rather than an arc at the breaker points.

The circuit in Figure II has the disadvantage that there will be a continual drain on the battery even when the test probes are not connected to an external circuit.

### Disadvantages Eliminated

In order to eliminate the disadvantage, inherent in Figure II, of having a continuous drain on the battery the circuit shown in Figure III was devised. Here the auxiliary coil is connected across the breaker points. When connected in this position, the auxiliary coil functions almost exactly the same as it did in Figure II but the breaking of the circuit between the test leads will interrupt all battery current.

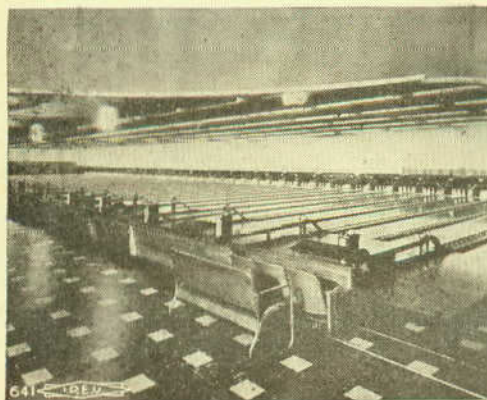
Due to the inductance of the auxiliary winding, it will be impossible for the current through the auxiliary windings to build up to its maximum value immediately upon the breaking of the vibrator contacts. If a condenser of roughly 1 mfd. capacity is connected across the auxiliary coil, as shown in Fig. IV, it will store up the initial surge of current and later discharge it through the auxiliary windings. Due to the rather low inductance of the auxiliary winding, the current through the auxiliary winding will build up quickly before the condenser is charged to any severe voltage. The action of the auxiliary coil itself helps to reduce the sparking of the contacts but the combination of the auxiliary coil shunted by a condenser will completely eliminate the sparking, even when the bell is ringing through a high inductance transformer winding.

### Rewinding the Coils

Only approximate instructions can be given to cover the rewinding of the coils. The main coil should contain as nearly as possible the normal number of turns and size of wire needed for a normal bell for operation at similar voltage and through a similar amount of circuit resistance. The auxiliary coil should contain from one to three times as many turns as the main coil, and should have a resistance of approximately 10 times the resistance of the main coil. In most cases it will be found that if approximately 25 percent of the turns on the

(Continued on page 111)





The bowling arena with 48 lanes

**T**HE following call for the third annual IBEW bowling tournament has gone out:

"The committee in charge of the third annual IBEW handicap bowling tournament to be held on April 12 and 13, 1947, at Detroit, Michigan, invites you to participate by entering one or more teams to represent your local.

"Any member of the IBEW in good standing and who holds an established A.B.C. average is eligible to compete on any team he may select or on which he may be placed. All entries must be in the hands of the tournament secretary by midnight, March 15, 1947.

"Entry blanks are enclosed herewith, and additional blanks will be mailed on request.

"The success of this tournament depends on your cooperation. Please act at once."

The committee for the tournament is as follows:

Emory J. Zang, chairman; Leonard Smith, tournament secretary; John Maser, records; Daniel Diamond, treasurer; Jack E. McKeown, publicity.

### Plans Are Complete

The plans for the Electrical Workers' third annual bowling tournament have been completed and the steel is already swinging into place. Two grand performances will take place. On Saturday, the five-man team events will start promptly at 10 a.m., and will be followed Sunday by the doubles and singles. The spectacle will be staged at Great Lakes Bowling Center, Woodward and Baltimore Avenues, one of Detroit's largest bowling recreation centers (60 alleys in a line) where every convenience for the modern bowler is obtainable.

By the time this appears in print, application blanks will have been mailed to at least 500 locals. If, by any oversight, yours has not arrived, please write for it immediately. Owing to arrangements to hold this monster tournament during one short weekend, absolutely no preferences can be given to anyone in the matter of bowling time. The committee reserves all rights to arrangements; with the complete success of the tournament as the supreme objective.

The following rules will govern the tournament. They are important—please read them carefully:

Tournament will be bowled in strict accordance with all A.B.C. rules and regulations.

All bowlers must be certified in writing, by the local secretary, to be members of the IBEW.

Handicap will be 75 percent of difference—

# Detroit Plays Host to IBEW Bowling Congress

By LEONARD SMITH, Tournament Secretary

April 12-13, will see IBEW  
pin artists compete for  
prizes. Interest mounts

1000 is scratch for team event.  
400 is scratch for doubles.  
200 is scratch for singles.

Averages used shall be those established during the last week of November 1946, and must be based on not less than 18 games. Teams entering regular line-up, as used in sanctioned league, may use team average from that league, otherwise bowlers must use their mean average in sanctioned league competition.

All bowlers entered in five-man, doubles, and singles are eligible for the all-events prizes.

Handicaps are counted in, and the highest totals receive the prizes as shown in the official prize list which will be published in the April JOURNAL.

Should team name not be registered in A.B.C. through your local city association, 50 cents will be collected by captains for registration and must accompany application.

Captains must vouch for averages of members from their respective locals and furnish same to tournament secretary with application.

All entry fees (100 percent) will be returned as prize money.

All teams and bowlers in this tournament shall forfeit all rights to prize money and entry fees if it should be determined by the committee that averages submitted are incorrect.

Captains of teams, and those bowling in doubles and singles must register with the secretary 30 minutes previous to starting time.

No team or individual, bowling in any unsanctioned league, will be eligible to participate in this tournament.

The above rules have been tentatively approved as of Dec. 30, 1946, by the Detroit A.B.C. Association in whose jurisdiction this tournament will take place. Complete and final rules as approved by national A.B.C.

will appear on all application blanks. Write for yours now!

Send all correspondence and queries to:

Leonard Smith,  
Tournament Secretary,  
55 Adelaide St.,  
Detroit 1, Mich.

The I.B.E.W. bowling tournament is becoming a tradition enthusiastically upheld by the sportsmen in the union. Like everything else, it had small beginnings—a child of war-times, its first event bore typical characteristics: Only two teams competed, Milwaukee and St. Louis. The scores were telephoned to one another. The St. Louis team won.

Last year the second tournament was held in St. Louis and was attended by a number of the international officers. From all accounts the games were exciting and the gathering sociable. The Detroit team went home carrying praises for St. Louis hospitality on its lips.

The teams participating in the second tournament were from Detroit; Hammond and Gary, Indiana; St. Louis, Missouri, and many Wisconsin cities. Local Union No. 494 was the host for 1946 and the following were the winners:

### Team Event

Kramer Electric Company Team of St. Louis—1st Place

Frank Adams Electric Company Team of St. Louis—2nd Place

### Two Men Event

George Kaiser and Erven Maletzke, Milwaukee—1st Place

L. Smith and William Priem, Detroit—2nd Place

### Singles

John Glasschroeder, Milwaukee — 1st Place

L. Smith, Detroit—2nd Place

C. McGinnis, Gary, Indiana—3rd Place

### All Events

P. Bushmacher, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, 1147—1st Place

Arthur Otto, Milwaukee, 494—2nd Place

L. Smith, Detroit, B-58—3rd Place



SCENE OF THE TOURNAMENT



# 47th Annual Dinner Attracts Many Notables

**L**OCAL UNION NO. B-28, I. B. E. W., celebrated its forty-seventh anniversary by holding a banquet on Wednesday, January 15, and Thursday, January 16, at the Emerson Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland.

On Wednesday evening, 900 persons attended the banquet which included the members, their wives and friends. A Maryland turkey dinner including all the trimmings was served to all, followed by a floor show and music for dancing by Ad Lieder and his Criterions.

The speakers were D. W. Tracy, International president; Congressman Thomas D'Alesandro, and Edward Bieretz, assistant to the president of the I. B. E. W. The invocation was by Reverend Erwin H. Buene-man and the convocation by Reverend Francis Childress.

The affair lasted until 1 a. m. and the members enjoyed themselves so much that the hotel had to put the lights out to get them to go home.

## Affair Well Attended

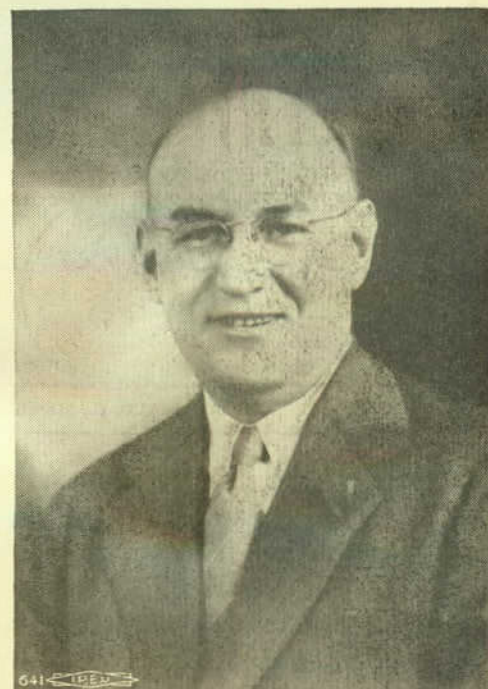
On Thursday evening, January 16, 1947, Local Union No. B-28, I. B. E. W., held its second part of the banquet. Approximately 400 persons attended and among the guests were: Vice Admiral Cochrane; President of the City Council Markland Kelly; Congressman Thomas D'Alesandro; Senators Wilmer Carter, George Della, Dan Ellison, and Councilman Jack Edelman. The Inter-

Baltimore is host to Brotherhood's officers, state officials and many local officials and union officers

national vice presidents: John Raymond, John J. Regan, Joseph W. Liggett, Gordon M. Freeman, G. X. Barker, W. L. Ingram, Wallace C. Wright and J. Scott Milne. The International Executive Council: Charles M. Paulsen, chairman, Louis P. Marcianite, Charles E. Caffrey, Oliver Myers, H. H. Broach, Lawson Wimberly, Charles J. Foe-hn and Keith Cockburn.

Other invited guests were: Joseph Keenan, Herbert Rivers, secretary of Building and Construction Trades Council of A. F. of L.; R. J. Buxbaum, president, Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Labor; Harry Cohen, president, Baltimore Federation of Labor; Frank C. Ellis, president, Baltimore Building and Construction Trades Council.

A large number of business managers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers local unions attended: Frank Jacobs, Clem Preller, James Lopus, Frank Riley, A. J. Simpson, Claude Bright, Eugene Burke, Burton Foutz, George Shermer, Benjamin Wiegand, James Rogan, Andrew Klick, Charles Gerbig, John Novak, William J. Middleton, John Doran, Sherwood Clayton, William Sorensen, William Shaffer, Sherman Kisner, O. C. Freeman, Clayton



CARL G. SCHOLTZ

Business Manager, L. U. No. 28; member of I.E.C.

Smith, John Pierce, Mr. Austin, John Kappes, H. W. Deardorff, F. Schwickerath, William D. Walker.

Other visiting members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers included: S. F. Terry, J. E. Thompson, R. L. Webb, Orrin Burrows, John Kelly, Cal Lowry, Joe Creager, L. Palmer, J. P. Daly, Al Wright, George Doyle, Joe Harrison, G. Whitcomb, Vic Gerardi, Gus Richard, Mal Harris, Phil Ferrara, R. Lighty, T. Naughton.

(Continued on page 110)

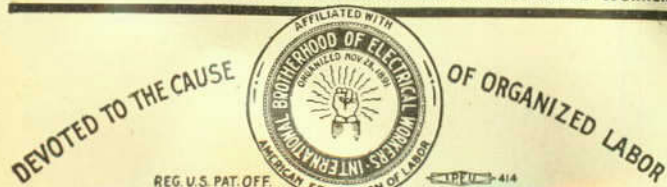


HIGH UNION SPIRIT ANIMATED BALTIMORE DINNER



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Vol. XLVI

Washington, D. C., March, 1947

No. 3

**Progress** A long step toward stabilizing American industry was taken this month by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. By agreement with employers, it was decided to set up the National Joint Conference Committee. This committee acts as a kind of court for the settlement of disputes in the building trades. The committee acts for contractors engaged in heavy construction work and members of unions so engaged. The National Joint Conference Committee expects to be instrumental in setting up a committee for contractors in unions engaged in road construction work in the building industry, in fact in all disputes in the fields which are not covered by the foregoing categories.

Here is an example of the great construction industry trying to settle its own affairs. Precedent for the National Joint Conference Committee is to be had in the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry which has been a going concern for more than a quarter of a century, which has successfully stamped out the habit of strikes in the electrical field. The electrical branch of the construction industry knows that if there is a will to cooperate, and the right machinery, strikes can wither away, and reason prevail.

**Menace To Democracy** An analysis of election returns indicates that the Republican victory was not so much a positive victory as a negative one. The opposition fell off appreciably and never went to the polls. This does not deter the majority party from acting as if it had a mandate from the people to do everything under the sun, wise and unwise. Consider, for instance, the attitude toward labor. There are virtually 15 million trade unionists in the United States, and you may consider that with their families, they probably represent 45 million citizens. Now then, the majority party with its tenuous hold on victory believes it has the right to pass laws controlling 45 million, or nearly one-third of the population.

Is this the way that democracy should work? If we start down this path, it may well be that we will end up with drawn battle lines. The majority party tries to pretend that it has precedent for this in the so-called bad

The Journal of ELECTRICAL WORKERS and Operators

treatment of big business. But big business represents in actual numbers probably 100,000 citizens, not 45 million.

**Who Are The Monopolists?** Not long ago a Congressman arose in the House and suggested that the anti-trust laws be invoked against labor. Well, if the anti-trust laws are invoked against labor in the same way that they have been invoked against business monopolies, labor need not be afraid. The anti-trust laws have been on the books since 1892. For nearly a half a century monopolies and cartels have grown to an enormous size and influence. In fact, monopolies and cartels made great progress during the second World War, and it is not too much to say that the Congress is pretty much in control of men who either represent monopolies and cartels, or men who are in favor of monopolies and cartels. This is a salient fact about the present day. Monopolistic industry has reached a concert of interest never before known in this country during the war, and are acting in harmony to a degree never before practiced. The American people will wake up to this fact in the next four or five years. Now they are lulled to quiescence by slogans and trick phrases.

**Craft Unionism** The CIO was founded on an idea. The idea was industrial unions. At that time the Electrical Workers pointed out that this was only a superficial issue and other more important motives lay behind the division in the labor movement. The effort at that time to push aside craft unionism, we believe, was an error, and subsequent events have proved it. The kind of workers who organize a union in the industry for which these workers move, largely determines whether the union becomes a craft or industrial union. To force industrial unionism on highly-skilled people is a mistake.

Now comes David Stern, the ex-owner of liberal newspapers in and around Philadelphia, backing this point of view. Mr. Stern was one of the first to recognize the guild shop—the Newspaper Guild organized under the CIO. Though he was friendly to the union, the guild recently called a strike against his newspapers; and the culmination of that strike was the closed doors of outstanding liberal newspapers and Mr. Stern's removal from newspaper publishing. Mr. Stern said that he could not go forward and do business if the guild imposed the conditions that it tried to impose. Mr. Stern now in analyzing the situation believes that it was a mistake for the guild to become an industrial union. He thinks it should have continued as a craft union and should have tried to raise the standard of journalism rather than moved it against good standards. He tried to organize a system of education of the younger reporters with the guild. In addition to the expert journalists on the Philadelphia Stern papers, the union had in it classifying advertising agents, bookkeepers, auditors and accountants, inside circulation employees, telephone operators, library workers, advertising solici-



tors, and stenographers. The whole thing suggests that unions have responsibility to the business from which they get their living. If they take the position that their main business is to mulct the employers for higher and higher pay and nothing else, they will eventually ruin their employer and the union too.

**Gambling Psychology** A big British ex-gambler, Edwin Packer, has written an article for the *London Spectator* which has much sound comment in it. Mr. Packer tries to dissect gambling, and to tell why people do it. Gambling, from Mr. Packer's point of view, seems to be a method of escape that millions use to get away from problems that overwhelm them and annoy them. He speaks of the man who likes a flutter every day. Then he gives this trenchant analysis:

"Our industrial civilization has produced, in spite of progress and the emancipation promised by science, a sense of boredom and frustration in the common man. . . . A restriction on gambling in any form may merely serve to direct the emotional drive into other and perhaps less socially acceptable channels."

In other words, wear and tear of machine industry on individuals is so great that they must get away from it all. Your editor heard a British labor man say once:

"If the limey couldn't put a shilling on the British Derby we would have a revolution."

**Well-Known H. C. of L.** An enterprising local unionist, Joe Lane of Local Union No. B-378, Wausau, Wisconsin, has made a study of the cost of living in Milwaukee for certain years. He studied a leading Milwaukee newspaper, reading the ads which quoted prices of food for certain staple food items, such as meat, chicken, vegetables, milk, fruit—in all about 42 items. For instance, Mr. Lane found that pork chops were priced in Milwaukee in 1939 at 19 cents a pound, and in 1946 at 49 cents a pound. He found that stewing lamb was priced in Milwaukee in 1939 at eight cents a pound, and in 1946 at 22 cents. Mr. Lane found that in 1939 you could go to a store and get a good frying chicken for 21 cents a pound, but in 1946 a frying chicken would cost 53 cents a pound. Mr. Lane found that in this heart of the cheese country you could buy a pound of processed cheese in 1939 for 13 cents a pound, and that it had leaped to 74 cents a pound in 1946. He found that a good pound of butter in Milwaukee cost 31½ cents in 1939 and now costs 85 cents.

Mr. Lane, like a good student in the cost of living that he is, added up these items and arrived at the astounding figures, after weighting them, that the cost of food in Milwaukee had leaped 128 percent from 1939 to 1946.

If those big business men who are worried about prices really want to know why labor is restless, they should get in touch with Joe Lane. He has put his finger upon a very irritating fact about the life of working people in a great city in the United States.

**More Gloom** At the close of the second World War, the American people were credited with having more savings than at any time in their history. But a study by the Federal Reserve Bank showed that these savings did not rest in the hands of the small income groups, but largely in the coffers of the big banks. In that turbulent year following the big war from 1945 to 1946, what savings have been accumulated have been drained off by an orgy of selling at high prices. Now comes a gloomy record of borrowing by the American people to meet routine expenses. These figures come from the *Wall Street Journal*, which is hardly a purveyor of gloom. The *Wall Street Journal* discovered that personal loans netted in 1944 two and one-half billion dollars. In the following year, personal loans had jumped to three billion, nine hundred million dollars and are still on the increase. In most of the big cities, people are borrowing money at about double the rate of last year. Pawnbrokers are doing an enormous business. The *Wall Street Journal* says:

"The borrowing reason most frequently given by people seeking money is: 'I want it for medical expenses.' But bankers listen to such stories with tongue in cheek. They are sure much 'medical' money is going to meet routine living expenses."

While this deplorable condition exists, big business and big business representatives in Congress are telling the American people that wages are too high and that labor's demands are exorbitant.

**Bonneville Report** The 1946 Report on the Columbia River Power System made by the Bonneville Power Administration is a model of lucidity and eye appeal. The report instead of being a dull Government document is beautifully illustrated, and succinct, and comprehensive. It has this to say of the good relations between the A. F. of L. unions and the Bonneville Power Administration:

"Relations between the Bonneville Power Administration and organized labor continued at a satisfactorily high level. While, following the prevailing upward trend of wages for hourly workers, labor costs have risen, through the continuing application of appropriate management techniques and efficient disposition of personnel, operation and maintenance costs have followed a downward trend.

"The labor relations program was strengthened by amendments to the Bonneville Act (H. R. 2690, October 23, 1945) under which the administration has become the first regular Federal agency to extend certain social security benefits to workers not subject to the Civil Service Retirement Act. The administration has established a utility crew of permanent hourly employees enjoying all protective rights, which forms an available nucleus of workmen skilled in the required techniques of electrical transmission."





# WOMAN'S WORK

OF MANY THINGS

By A WORKER'S WIFE

"The time has come," the walrus said,  
To talk of many things:  
Of shoes—and ships—and sealing wax—  
Of cabbages—and kings—  
And why the sea is boiling hot—  
And whether pigs have wings."

"Alice in Wonderland"

**L**IKE the walrus in "Alice in Wonderland," we feel the "time has come to talk of many things" and the very same things the walrus spoke of—"shoes and ships and sealing wax, cabbages and kings."

First off—shoes—brings us to the new spring styles. Looking ahead to our new Easter outfits let's have a bird's-eye preview of the latest spring fashions. Many of the shoes themselves are of the spectacular type—high platform soles—straps around the ankle, combinations of leather, for example, lizard and calf skin. Of course the more conservative styles will be also with us. Now as to dress styles, the emphasis is definitely on the suit and the suit dress and the emphasis in the suits is definitely entered on back and waist and hip interest. (Better get out last month's calorie list and get to work.)

## Spring Style Show

At Arnold Constable's style show of spring suits at the Waldorf Astoria last week, a wide selection in lengths and types of jackets was offered. A menagerie of back views was much in evidence—swallow-tail backs, butterfly backs, fish-tail backs! The jackets are long, dipping in the back, some with full scallops, low flaring peplums, full double peplums, and one suit dress even had a fichu of organdy and lace in the back.

Gabardine is most popular for the spring suit in cocoa, mint green and navy. Soft pink and rose beige were also noted and many new contrasts in color were in evidence. Suits for the teen-age crowd featured full skirts topped with flippant grosgrain-bound boleros.



Dress styles center on low-placed drapery gathered over the hips—some cascade to the hem in back. Floral prints are in the offing—late winter ones had sequins outlining or high-lighting the flowers.

Hats are many and varied. Some are quite large with lots of flowers. Off-the-face styles are numerous and small sailors, with silk and chiffon scarves draped around the shallow crowns and billowing in large bows at the back are popular.

## The Lure of Travel

So much for the "shoes" part of our quotation. Now how about "ships"? What shall we say of ships? They always hold a strange and wonderful fascination for me and I know they must for a lot of you too. How many of us have often wished we could



take a wonderful cruise somewhere? I know I do, a dozen times a year. I always used to think they were too frightfully expensive to think of taking for one's vacation. Then one year I went to a travel agency and found out that I could take a marvelous 10-day all-expense cruise to the West Indies for the same amount of money that it would cost me to stay for the same length of time at a good summer resort. So I went on the cruise—had a marvelous time, met interesting people, saw wonderful sights, enjoyed delicious food—everything was perfect and very reasonable. So if you have a desire to take an ocean trip, don't put it aside as costing too much money, but go to a travel agency and inquire about their all-expense tours—they may surprise you. Start saving now and perhaps this summer or next, will see you "sailing, sailing, over the bounding main."

## The Writing Public

"And sealing wax"—this of course conjures up a picture of an important-looking document seal-stamped with a big blob of red wax. Sealing wax used to be employed in sealing all letters but is seldom used today except on any but court documents. However, sealing wax or no, letters are still being written and the people of our day perhaps write more letters than any people before them in spite of modern means

of communication—telephone and telegraph. So a word about letter writing. This is one of the best-known media for keeping friends. A letter means a lot to a lonesome lad or lass away from home, dying for a visit from home folks. People like to be remembered and there are few who cannot get a lift with a letter. And girls, make your letters talk. They are a visit from you—so throw away any stilted style or set phrases you may have acquired and just go ahead and visit on paper. Incidentally there have never been so many beautiful correspondence papers, cards, inks etc. on the market as now. You can really be individual and at the same time make your letters "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," using a little ingenuity.

I received a birthday note recently that just made me happy all day. It was short but very friendly and it was written on lemon yellow notepaper and five or six yellow daffodil seals had been pasted at intervals all over the paper.

A Valentine letter I received was written in pastel pink ink on grey paper with pale pink roses printed on it.

So keep up a colorful correspondence ladies—it pays dividends.

## It's Time To Dig

And now for our cabbages. What do they bring to mind? Why our gardening of course. It's not too early to think and plan for that spring and summer garden, order seeds, and in a very little while prepare the ground for your flowers and vegetables. As soon as the ground has thawed and the soil has dried out enough to dig and rake in without caking, that is the time to begin.

The following flowers (in fairly moderate climates) should be planted in late March and early April. Sweet peas you plant on St. Patrick's Day and the others—sweet alyssum, snapdragons, marigolds, cornflowers, chrysanthemums, larkspur, pinks, poppies, snow-on-the-mountain, baby's breath, sunflowers, candytuft, four-o'clocks, forget-





me-nots, Chinese lanterns, pansies and zinnias—follow a little later.

So you gardeners get busy for your young tender cabbages, your early peas, beans and tomatoes, as well as all your blooming flower friends.

Some time ago on our page, we spoke about making dish gardens. Spring dish gardens are the prettiest and most interesting of all to make. "To make a dish garden, choose a pretty bowl, not too shallow, not too deep. Put loose earth in first and then pack moss over it. Then build up your tiny garden bit by bit, tucking the roots of your plants well into the moss. Wonderful combinations can be made—baby ferns, hepaticas, violets, crocus and snow-drop bulbs and all sorts of little surprise plants you'll find in the woods, can be combined for various effects."

### Royal Recipes

And that brings us to "kings" in our little rhyme from "Alice in Wonderland." And here are some dishes "fit for a king." Because it's March and St. Patrick's Day falls on the 17th, we've assembled a lot of our St. Patrick's Day recipes and we know they'd please even the High King of Ireland himself.

#### CREAM OF PARSLEY SOUP

Melt in a large saucepan:

2 tablespoons butter

Add and sauté:

½ cup finely cut parsley

2 tablespoons finely cut green onions and tops,

Add, mixing until combined:

3 tablespoons flour

½ teaspoon salt

Add gradually, stirring constantly:

2 cups soup stock or bouillon

2 cups milk

Cook about 10 minutes, or until slightly thickened, stirring occasionally. Serve hot, garnished with chopped or thinly sliced hard-cooked egg and chopped parsley. (Serves 6, allowing ¾ cup to a serving.)

#### SPRING GREEN SALAD

Fill a large bowl with cut or torn, well-chilled, washed spinach leaves. Add to the spinach 3 coarsely cut hard-cooked eggs and ½ to 1 cup finely sliced green onions, tops and all. Toss lightly with French dressing.

#### POT ROAST A LA ERIN

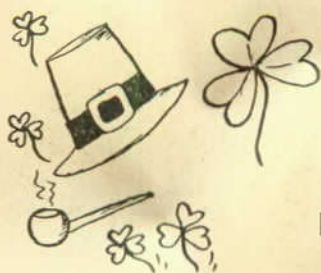
Use a boned pot roast (about 5 lbs.) Make a number of deep slits in the roast on all sides with a sharp paring knife. Stuff these holes with stuffed green olives. (Use a whole medium-sized bottle.)

Fry out in a deep kettle with a tight cover, a piece of suet or a couple of strips of bacon. Add the roast and brown on all sides. Season to taste and add 1 onion, sliced, 1 can tomato sauce and 2 cups hot water. Cover and simmer for 2 to 3 hours or until meat is tender. Remove roast from stock, thicken and season for gravy. (Serves 6 to 8.) When the roast is sliced, the olives give a bright dash of green color.

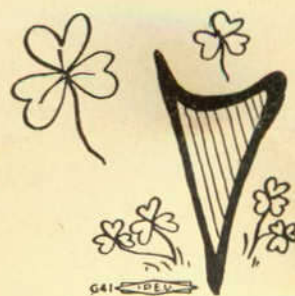
#### MULLIGAN STEW

You'll find out what the luck of the Irish means when you serve this stew—for it's a lucky Irishman that partakes of its hearty, filling goodness.

(Continued on page 114)



### IT'S A GREAT DAY FOR THE IRISH



**T**OP o' the mornin' to you—shure St. Patrick's Day is a great day for the Irish and a great day to celebrate and entertain whether ye're Irish or not.

#### Wearin' of the Green

Wear a bit of green in honor of Ireland's saint and remember your Irish friends with a card or phone call on their special day. It's little acts of thoughtfulness like this that help you to make and keep friends and besides the "little people," the Leprechauns of Ireland will love you if you do.

#### Come Back to Erin's Kitchen

Now we've lots of recipes on the other part of our page for your March 17th cookery so faith and begorra get busy and use some of them.

Maybe you'd like to ask the O'Brien's or the Murphy's to dinner in honor of the occasion. Shure and here's a meal to melt the heart of any Irish man or maid.

Cream of Parsley Soup

Pot Roast ala Erin

New Irish Potatoes with Butter and Parsley

Green peas Spring green salad

Blarney stones

Coffee

#### St. Patrick's Day Bridge

Invite the girls over for afternoon bridge or ask Patrick and Bridget over for dessert and evening bridge. Use shamrocks for tallies and serve coffee and Killarney Cake.

#### For the Children

For a special St. Patrick's Day treat for your youngsters make them some ice lollipops. Pour a quart bottle of lime soda into your refrigerator ice trays filling them two-thirds full. Set controls at coldest point to freeze. Freeze about one hour or until mushy. In the center of each cube put a short wooden skewer or a heavy toothpick. Continue freezing until solid. (Makes about 30 lollipops.) Note: If you have any pure food coloring in green, add a little to the lime soda in your trays because the soda itself freezes to a very light shade of green and the added color will insure a rich "Kelly" green color appropriate for St. Pat's day.

#### Party for the Small Fry

St. Patrick's Day is just the day for a party for your young fry. Let them send out invitations printed on shamrocks cut from green construction paper.

The party table can be made simple but colorful, by pinning green paper shamrocks of different sizes all over a white table cloth. Place cards can be "blarney stones"—ordinary stones with the children's names painted on with green paint. Refreshments can be chocolate sundaes topped with a green mint cherry and shamrock cookies.

There are all sorts of games that are fun to play at a children's St. Patrick's Day party. A shamrock hunt is fun. Place paper shamrocks all around the living room or other room in which the party is held. Place some of them in full view, others partially hidden. Each child tries to see how many he can find—counting only—not removing any. The one with the longest list wins. A big green lollipop would be an appropriate prize.

#### For the Teen Agers

Your Teen Agers would love to have a "Shanty Irish" party which is just a St. Patrick's Day version of a tacky party. Send out invitations on green derby hats cut from construction paper. Instruct everyone to wear old clothes. Make it a supper party and serve "Mulligan Stew" in old cracked dishes, French bread and butter and a big tossed salad and Blarney Stones or Killarney Cake for dessert.

A game that will be fun for them to play is "Irish Songs." The guests choose teams. At a given signal from a leader who is not on either side, one team sings a verse of an Irish song. As the verse nears the end, the leader signals the other team and they must be ready to begin another Irish song and so it goes back and forth until one team runs out of Irish songs (of course there are no repeats), then the other side wins. Little packages of green gum drops would be fine for prizes. The boys and girls will be asking you for Irish song suggestions and just so you'll be prepared here are some: "The Wearing of the Green," "My Wild Irish Rose," "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," "A Little Bit of Heaven," "Did Your Mother Come From Ireland," "Johnny Doughboy Found a Rose in Ireland," "Where the River Shannon's Flowing," "Danny Boy," "Irish Lullaby," "Peg In a Low Backed Car," "Kathleen Mavourneen," "I'll Take You Home Again Kathleen," "Come Back to Ireland," "Killarney," "McNamara's Band." This game may well turn into a community sing which is always fun.



# CORRESPONDENCE

**L. U. NO. 7,  
SPRINGFIELD,  
MASS.**

*Editor:* While most of the world is turning to the left, nationalizing basic industries, breaking up big estates and in general cutting the claws of the exploiters of their fellowmen, the Americans have given their exploiters a vote of confidence. They want their business men to be free of controls so that they may exercise their genius for production and supply the American people all that they can buy. But what is the base for such a hope? Did American business ever work for the welfare of Americans? Chester Bowles, who was an advertising man, says that in advertising campaigns one half of the American people are not even considered as possible customers; their income is too low!

I think that most of you will agree that the "Pure Food and Drugs Act" is necessary legislation. The reason it was necessary was that business men adulterated and poisoned the food they sold to their fellow citizens. They even poisoned penny candy sold to children. They put habit-forming drugs in the patent medicines and lies on the labels. And they bitterly fought the enactment of the law that would interfere with their murderous activities. And they still fight it; the appropriation for the administration of the "Food and Drugs Act" is so limited that business still gets away with plenty.

*Colliers* has a series of articles on the housing situation. The articles cover the principal cities of the country. The conditions under which so many Americans live is terrible. Rat-infested homes, no repairs in years, the crowding—producing disease and crime. And who do you think benefits from these conditions? "Our best families get their incomes wholly or partially from the slums," says *Colliers*.

The minority problems which we have are all due to men who looked for a profit and made it! Boston business men made huge fortunes in rum and slaves. Their descendants are still living in luxury for the wonderful service their ancestors gave to their country. About half of the white immigrants were solicited into coming here by agents sent by steamship companies, by steel companies, railroads, canals and other business men who wanted cheap labor. The western railroads were first built by Chinese coolies. Now that they can't import any more cheap labor they are planning to build factories without labor to run them. I wonder who will buy the products of a laborless factory? The stockholders?

Can a leopard change his spots? Can a business man change his habits? They never have voluntarily!

I have been asked to inquire if any locals show any consideration for their older Brothers. Any information on this subject will be appreciated.

I. S. GORDON, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 18,  
LOS ANGELES,  
CALIF.**

*Editor:* After an absence of a good many months, Local B-18 is once again represented in these columns. One reason for the long lapse of letters from us is that our press secretary (myself) has until quite recently written a weekly column for our local labor paper, the *Los Angeles Citizen*, which went to every member, thus I expended pretty much all of my literary energy and exhausted the available news. Now that this activity has come to an end, I will endeavor to get a letter to the JOURNAL

regularly, so that our members in more or less remote areas may be kept abreast of developments.

Of first interest to most of us at the present time is the remodeling of the new building which Local B-18 has just purchased for an office and meeting hall. This new headquarters is at the corner of Hobart and West Second Streets, Los Angeles, and provides approximately 7300 square feet of floor space. It is a one-story solid brick building built well before the war when builders could and did use pretty good material. Some of our Eastern brothers may smile at the idea of a one-story building spread all over a 50 x 150 foot lot, but here in Los Angeles we do not go in for sky scrapers, the tendency being to spread out rather than to grow vertically, due no doubt in part to the fact that earthquakes are not entirely unknown and also to the fact that we have lots of room in which to spread.

In all of its long history this is the first time that Local B-18 has owned its own home, and every member with whom I have come in contact is happily enthusiastic over our purchase of one at last.

Local B-18, since last I wrote to the JOURNAL, has expanded quite considerably and now represents the largest group of members it has ever had. Employees of the Southern California Edison Company and the California Electric Power Company have been organized and agreements have been worked out for them. We also have a large section of our members currently employed by contractors on construction work in this area. These, together with our backlog of old-time members employed by the municipally-owned Department of Water and Power of this city, as well as those employed by the cities of Burbank, Pasadena and Culver City, make up our large diversified and geographically-scattered membership.

Another new development is that this year for the first time in our history we are short of linemen in the winter time. The usual influx of Brothers seeking to escape the cold weather has not been enough to satisfy the

demand, and we could still use 50 or 60 good linemen if we could get them.

Brothers who are used to working on hot distribution systems and who would like to come to the coast should put a traveler in their pocket and come on out. Do not bring your family unless you have previously arranged for a place to live, as housing is still very difficult to obtain. Our scale is \$2.00 per hour on construction work with double time for all overtime, and we get \$312.00 per month on the utility job, with time and one-half for all overtime except Sundays and holidays which are double time.

Only linemen are needed. We have plenty of groundmen and other electrical workers.

GEORGE SIMMONDS, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 28,  
BALTIMORE, MD.**

*Editor:* Well, now the holidays are all over and from all accounts the boys had a wonderful time. We have a very bright and prosperous new year ahead with plenty of work to look forward to. Our business manager, Carl G. Scholtz, and the labor committee have taken care of the big bad wolf and kept him away from our door by talking to the Contractors Institute about our agreement for the coming year. Well, as always they came back with good news and a surprise to all—an increase in pay and five paid holidays in the year. That shows that progress and cooperation still exist in Baltimore.

One of our Brothers, C. L. Higgins, who has been away for a long time, paid a visit to the office and would like to be remembered to all the boys.

Just a little reminder for us while we are at work: It takes less time to do a job right than it does to explain why you did it wrong.

Elsewhere in the JOURNAL we have given you a picture in words of our two-night party which was in celebration of our forty-seventh anniversary. We hope we did not forget anyone, if so, please accept our apologies. You know with a large crowd some one sure is to be left out. Speaking of being left out I do not think our President Brother Edward G. Rost, Jr. has anything to complain about—only the lipstick that was put there by our lovely lady entertainer who called him to the center of the floor and sang a beautiful love song entitled "Put Your Arms Around Me Honey". Well, boys you should have seen that (big man), he did not know what to do. Oh, I forgot to mention his wife was there.

I would like to mention at this time about one of the charming and lovely ladies of Local B-28 who was there and who lost a pair of shoes. Any information as to their whereabouts will be greatly appreciated. It may have been hot music, but who can tell?

Now before you get tired of reading all this bunk, I think it very appropriate that our Business Manager Carl G. Scholtz, his secretary, Miss Dorothy Wilhelm, and the committee on arrangements deserve a heap of credit for arranging a party that everyone enjoyed and can well be remembered for a long time to come.

GEORGE E. COGSWELL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 58,  
DETROIT, MICH.**

*Editor:* The special article, with pictures, relating to the Third Annual IBEW Bowling Tournament, April 12, 13, at Detroit, Michigan, which appears in this issue was originally intended and submitted for

## READ

L. U. No. 7 points out some of the basic baser traits of big business. Linemen needed in California by L. U. No. 18.

IBEW bowling tournament in Detroit by L. U. No. 58.

L. U. No. 79 takes us back to the "good old days."

L. U. No. 124 fights anti-labor legislation.

L. U. No. 193 installs a public address system, one of the largest in the United States.

L. U. No. 743 presents a comprehensive education program.

Collective bargaining is "up against it" in Virginia by L. U. No. 980.

L. U. No. 1399 reports progress and pays tribute to stewards.

News from a score of battlelines trenchantly reported.



the February issue of the JOURNAL. Unknown to me, the deadline for such articles is set a week earlier than correspondence. The committee would like to assure one and all that no stone is being left unturned to make this tournament a glorious success. It is now in the laps of the gods—and the bowlers; and encouraging responses are already pouring in.

As this is written, January 29, a progress report shows that most locals have been contacted with posters, letters, and entry blanks. Ten beautiful trophies, including one gorgeous number for the team event, have been ordered and photographed for the JOURNAL.

The official sanction by the American Bowling Congress is in the hands of the tournament secretary. Under this sanction, so-called "pick-up" teams may be organized and entered provided that a registration fee of 50 cents is paid; and further provided that each participant through his captain furnishes ample proof to the tournament secretary from the sanctioned league in which he bowls (or bowled last year) that the average submitted is correct.

In order to minimize the delay in the pay-off, all captains should produce at the time of bowling, statements from sanctioned league secretaries that the averages listed are correct; this applies also to individuals bowling in the singles and doubles only.

The opening ceremonies will take place at nine o'clock Saturday morning, April 12, and we expect to sound the gun promptly at 10 a.m. for the first squad. Successive squads will roll every two and one-half hours; and the committee hopes to conclude the team events in plenty of time for the Saturday evening party, when all visitors will be the guests of Local 58's officers and entertainment committee. Doubles and singles events will run Sunday beginning at noon.

Please give the tournament secretary all the information you can about the time you expect to arrive and leave Detroit, if you have not already done so. We will make every effort to accommodate you when making the schedule; but the committee reserves the right to determine when you bowl.

The committee assumes no responsibility relative to hotel reservations. A list of Detroit hotels has been mailed to all applicants. Any other information you desire will receive prompt reply as far as we are able to give it.

The Third Annual IBEW Handicap Bowling Tournament will make bowling history. If your teams are not now entered—please act at once. Wire for entry blanks. The deadline is March 15, 1947. Your local may produce a champion! Good luck, and no splits!

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

# L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

*Editor:* A Republican party in Congress with a Democratic administration are concerned with the problems of industrial labor peace. Law and order we know we must have for the good of all people. The question that must be decided is where basic laws end and where dictatorial laws begin. By basic laws I mean ones such as the right to organize, which is the right of all men. As applied to unions it is the right of working men to band together with their employer for the purpose of bargaining for better wages, working conditions, and security measures. As this bargain is binding upon employer and all employees alike, it is only justifiable that all employees bound by that bargain shall be members of the union.

If a misinterpretation of that bargain should arise, and after all means of attempted agreement have been exhausted including arbitration, the members of the union decide by vote that a strike is the only means of getting justice in the case then a strike is a justified right.

The protection of their jobs during a strike by picketing is a right and is proper.

Restrictive legislation as it has been batted around in Congressional committees, such as

## RESOLUTIONS OF L. U. NO. 817

WHEREAS, Electrical Workers employed on the New York Central System, are at present working 48 hours per week; and

WHEREAS, Electrical Workers receive time-and-one-half after 48 hours; and

WHEREAS, Electrical Workers receive no compensation for the seven legal holidays; and

WHEREAS, Electrical Workers now receive time-and-one-half for work performed on Sundays and the seven legal holidays; and

WHEREAS, Electrical Workers do not receive any compensation from the railroad while on sick leave; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Electrical Workers' hours of service be reduced from 48 hours per week to 40 hours per week, to be compensated at the rate of 48 hours; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Electrical Workers receive time-and-one-half after 40 hours per week; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Electrical Workers receive compensation for the seven legal holidays; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Electrical Workers receive double time for work performed on Sundays and the seven legal holidays; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Electrical Workers receive compensation amounting to three weeks pay while on sick leave; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the following:—International President Dan W. Tracy; International Vice President John J. Duffy, in charge of railroads; Edward J. LeClair, general chairman; one copy to each local under System Council No. 7; a copy to System Federations Nos. 103, 54 and 57; one copy to Local Federations Nos. 5, 6 and 10, and one copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

WILLIAM P. MARSCH,  
*President.*

D. H. VAN HOUTEN,  
*Recording Secretary.*

abolishing the closed shop, compulsory arbitration, court injunctions, and the forbidding of strikes in any industry, with other vindictive laws, if passed would put organized labor back 60 years to the days of the organization of the Federation of Labor in 1886.

There was much anger against and fear of big monopolies by the public in the late eighteenth hundreds. The Sherman anti-trust act was passed by Congress in 1890 to bust monopolies and during the next 10 years some of the largest trusts were formed. Ironically the courts ruled that unions were restraining trade by strikes and other practices, thus violating the anti-trust act. In those days it was part of a condition of employment that the one hired would not join a union organization in many places. A union needed only to threaten to strike and an injunction was obtained against it. Injunctions were a common occurrence in a union man's life.

When a strike occurred armed guards, usually hired thugs, and the state militia were turned against the strikers. Much violence was caused because of this. An example of this is the Homestead Pennsylvania steel strike in the eighteen nineties caused because the company refused to recognize the union and was cutting wages.

Many companies had spies among their workers. Having lived in western Pennsylvania as a boy I can remember when it was not healthy for even a civilian to travel around the coal fields of Westmoreland County without his business there being well known. It is indelibly traced upon my mind because as a boy of thirteen I was riding horseback through Westmoreland County in the act of delivering a horse which my father had sold to its new owner, when a shot rang out and which came close enough so that the horse reared leaving me sitting in the road. An armed mine guard appeared and after questioning me left without the decency of helping me catch the horse.

Those were the conditions as existed in the so-called "good old days" which we are now threatened with again.

Even today there are certain industries and services unorganized in which working conditions are so bad it would be unbelievable that they could exist in America, unless actually seen.

I am confident that Congress and perhaps many of industry's owners are conscientious in their desire to solve labor-management problems, but certainly restrictive legislation is not the answer nor can it ever bring peace.

FRED KING, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 80. NORFOLK, VA.

*Editor:* The "apple-picking" political machine has picked another apple into the basket of dictatorship in Virginia by passing an act in the special General Assembly of 1947, to wit:

"To declare the public policy of Virginia with respect to membership or non-membership in labor organizations as affecting the right to work; to make unlawful and to prohibit combinations or agreements which require membership in labor organizations as a condition of employment; to provide that membership in or payment of money to any labor organization shall not be necessary for employment; and to authorize suits for damages for violations of certain provisions thereof."

There are eight sections in addition to the above that definitely are of the language to completely void any further closed-shop agreements in Virginia.

Should such an act be declared lawful it shall infringe upon the right of any two parties to make a contract where labor is involved. That is to say, if one man wishes to contract to another a building in which the owner has all the material necessary for the construction, the other becomes a labor organization due to the fact that he is furnishing only labor and a condition of employment on such a job would be that he was an employee of the labor contractor. Would not such a contract be prohibited according to the provisions of this act?

Our law-makers should awaken themselves to the fact that "unions" are not individuals, but are the everyday workmen, and that the closed shop agreement is for the protection of the honest workmen against the unscrupulous, just as it is necessary for lawyers to be admitted to the bar before they can practice law in this state. Employers are not drugged or kidnapped or forced, or even threatened, to get them to sign a closed-shop agreement. Such is a condition of collective bargaining and any law contrary would cause more confusion and strife in industry than many of us realize. By what authority can any law disband any group of citizens who are organized for the purpose of fulfilling the following objectives? The objects of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are: "To organize all electrical workers into local unions, to develop and to maintain a higher standard of skill, to encourage the formation of schools of instruction for teaching the practical application of electricity and for trade education generally, to promote reasonable



methods of work, to cultivate feelings of friendship among those of our craft, to settle disputes between employers and employees by arbitration (if possible), to assist each other in sickness or distress, to secure employment, to reduce the daily hours of labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of our members, their families and dependents, in the interest of a higher standard of citizenship."

All of us who think are fully aware of the fact that the so-called "right-to-work" bill in Virginia is aimed wholly at the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers because of the threatened power strike last year. Brothers, let's accept this challenge and in the interests of a higher standard of citizenship prepare to vote in all future elections. Why not be better organized because of the closely-knit organization in opposition, and place ourselves in a position to demand that some of the antiquated laws be abolished and to prevent some of the asinine ones from passage by the legislators we elect to the General Assembly of our great Commonwealth of Virginia.

We must put into action our only weapon—the vote!

That's enough from the Lap-Over. (Where Virginia laps over into Carolina.)

E. A. (MACK) MCCULLOUGH, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 102, Editor: Here goes PATERSON, N. J. The first letter in 1947.

L. U. No. 102 is still making progress. The offices have been enlarged and renovated. The new day room will be very attractive. If we can only get a nice quiet exhaust fan now, for our meeting room, so that Buck Burgmeyer won't have to go home from meetings smelling of cigar and cigarette smoke, everything will be hunky-dory.

Our meetings are interesting. At our last meeting Brother Moskowitz and Brother Cristiano gave a report on the state conventions. It seems that on some job in the state, the installing of the stanchions for the switchboards was awarded to the Ironworkers. Our local sent in a protest on this action and I suppose that the other locals will also.

Brother Tom Hallinan paid us a visit and gave us some interesting details of his work in Washington with the Veterans Bureau. Tom is always instructive and entertaining—a rare combination.

Brother Berhens thought that it would be nice if we had an article in the WORKER once in a while. How about doing a guest column for me sometime, Henry?

On the national scene, tax cuts and labor regulation seem to be in the limelight. There were a number of good articles concerning labor regulation in January's issue—especially Magazine Chat by Martha Thompson Hickok—so I'll make a few remarks on tax cuts.

Tax cuts are always popular. However, a thoughtful person will always find out whether or not it is sound policy. We know we have a staggering national debt. When is this debt to be paid off? 10 years? 20 years? 30 years? Do we want to saddle this debt on our children and grandchildren? Do we want to keep the interest charges piling up?

In my opinion, we should keep the tax as is, run the Government as economically as is consistent with sound policy and use the surplus to reduce the national debt.

The 20 percent across-the-board tax cut is especially vicious because on the face of it, it seems so fair. In practice it would cut only a few dollars off of the tax of a poor man but would cut thousands of dollars off of the tax of the rich.

A much better plan would be to raise the exemption so that everyone would benefit the same number of dollars. But as I said before, a program for liquidating the national debt should be worked out first.

PETER HOEDEMAEKER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: The Conference Board of Local 103, Boston, made up of President Jack Gilmour, Financial Secretary Jack Queeney and Business Manager Joe Slatery, have had their first meeting with the representatives of the contractors association. It was as usual a very friendly meeting even though a discussion for increases in wages and a vacation plan, were the order of the day.

The newspaper publishers' agreement will soon run out and the Conference Board, with one member representing each of the Boston newspapers, will soon meet the publishers to discuss a change in the agreement. We are confident that the boys will be successful in their deliberations.

A very interesting safety program has started in the Metropolitan area. It has to do with protecting the lives of our youngsters in the schools. The Department of Public Safety has decreed that emergency lighting plants be installed in all schools. The equipment consists of a gasoline-driven generator, which goes into operation by the use of a series of electric devices, when the Edison power goes off. Auditoriums, hallways, stairways, basement cafeterias, etc., are flooded with sufficient illumination to prevent what could be a heartbreaking catastrophe.

The City of Newton is the first to install such equipment and some 25 schools are now being wired at this writing. The writer feels that this type of information is of such value that we must pass it on to the Brotherhood.

We are happy to report that Local 103 has started a great organization program. The officers presented to the body a complete breakdown of where our members are employed and after a very intelligent discussion by our members the program was started. Local 103 has not been sitting idly by through the years and as a result is strong in numbers and intends to remain so.

With all good wishes,

JOE GENERAL, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor: There is a new calendar on the wall above our sitting-room desk and we've written some New Year's resolutions beside the printing at the top. Heading the list is one about getting a letter in to the JOURNAL every month in 1947. Anyway, that's what the resolution says. Regardless of the merit of the letters, a lot of former members of L. U. No. 124 scattered throughout the country look for news of their home local in the pages of the JOURNAL every month. Ed Siegman, Frank Reynolds and Pat Coyne, now members of L. U. No. 134, told President O'Neill in Chicago recently that almost their only contact with Kansas City is through the JOURNAL. We know how it is. We worked in Boston for a number of years; and when Joe General fails to get an article about L. U. No. 103 into an issue of the JOURNAL we feel sort of let down. So it's a good resolution for any press secretary.

For the first time in its evil history, the arrogant, reactionary, red-baiting, labor-hating, fascist-leading *Kansas City Star* is stopped cold. Its presses have been silent behind a picket line for nine days at this writing, and the people of this region would be far better off if they never were started again. They will be started, of course. Big money needs them in its monkey-business, and a large proportion of the vast majority (which is labor, organized and unorganized) will continue to let the *Star* do their thinking for them.

The Central Labor Union recently asked all affiliated crafts to levy a 40-cent assessment on each of its members to maintain a representative in Topeka, also one in Jefferson City, capitals of Kansas and Missouri respectively, to combat the vicious anti-labor bills now pending in each legislature. The response has been so unanimous that labor leaders are encouraged to believe that unionists finally are awake to the sinister trend of proposed legislation; and two men of

unquestioned loyalty and wide political experience have been placed in the two fields to guard the interests of the workers. John Wetzig has been named treasurer of the fund. The ability and sincerity of our business manager has become widely known in labor circles here, and he is being drafted for more and more responsibilities in this area.

Although the labor sky looks pretty dark just now, there are breaks in the clouds here and there. One of them is the apprentice situation. The finest lot of young men this local ever turned out has been, or is about to be, graduated from their training period. Most of them are veterans and matured beyond their years by their war experiences. Fighters by training, schooled in discipline, accustomed to making decisions and acting on them promptly, they should, and no doubt will, make this a stronger and better local than it has ever been before.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor: The Illinois State Conference of Building and Construction Trades held its annual meeting in Springfield the 11th and 12th of January. On Saturday evening a banquet was given by the building trades council here and each local of the council had a table. The Electrical Workers had as delegates all of the officers and the delegates to the building trades council. The meal was excellent and the entertainment was very good.

The job at Meredosia is progressing. Some of the steel is up and the brick work should start as soon as the weather permits. Meredosia is located on the Illinois River some 14 miles below Beardstown, Illinois, and has a population of about 500 people. It is about 62 miles from Springfield.

The Building and Construction Trades Department in Washington has awarded the demolition of the ordnance plant at Illiopolis, Illinois, to the crafts which originally made the installation. The materials which are salvaged are to be used for the veterans housing through the War Assets Administration in Washington. The Cleveland Wrecking Company of Cincinnati, in violation of a decision of the Building Trades Council in Washington, had employed common laborers to salvage the material over the protest of the local council here in Springfield.

The installation of the public address system, page call and bill register in the house and senate chambers of the Illinois State Capitol building in Springfield is nearing completion. The console of the public address system in the house has 166 keys, each of which controls a mike and which is fed into one master speaker. There are also outlets for radio broadcasting. This is said to be one of the largest systems ever installed in the U. S. The senate amplifier has 56 keys. Both the senate and house chambers have been completely remodeled this year.

Four apprentices of this local, Paul Bitschenauer, Walt Goodman, Jr., Francis Padgett and Charles Richman, having completed their four years as apprentices, attended the local's apprenticeship training school and successfully passed their examinations for journeymen, were presented with a certificate at the November meeting by Brother Roland R. Kuster. Mr. Kuster is secretary of the apprenticeship training school and should be commended on his excellent work with the apprentices. Mr. Kuster stated that there were 32 enrolled at the present and the attendance was excellent.

JACK N. DAVIS, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 212, Editor: A final note CINCINNATI, OHIO regarding our annual

dance which was held on Saturday, January 25. The members and their wives or sweethearts who attended the affair really had a grand time. The floor show was really tops—certainly the best we have ever been fortunate enough to have at our affairs. The entire local wishes to thank the committee for a nice show and dance. We were fortunate enough to have Mr. Gordon Freeman,



International vice president, and Mr. John Breidenbach, the representative from Dayton, and their wives in our city at the time of this splendid annual affair so they were very welcome visitors.

And now to get to an entirely different subject—our progress on the educational program mapped out by our committee for our former service men. It has progressed along very nicely giving our members a good work and school layout. Quite a few of our boys have received either all or a part of their tools from the Government under this program. To those of you who haven't seen these tools, they are very good workable tools and the tool box itself is very nice. As most of you members know, all of us are very proud of the members of L. U. No. 212 who saw service in World War II. (Don't let us ever forget those boys of World War I either.) We are very, very glad they are getting good education if they desire it and swell treatment from Uncle Sam. Good luck all of you veterans!

On our sick list we note Howard Westerman had quite a battle with a vicious tooth which he had to have cut out in the hospital. Glad to know that at this writing he is some better.

Johnny Wohliver tried to dent a fender on an auto with his knee. Result—one injured Wohliver knee. Well at least Kate can keep her eye on him while he is laid up anyhow. I also saw where Charlie Ulrich broke his ankle in a fall off a ladder but by now is better. We are glad F. F. Burkhart, our treasurer is up and around again after an illness of seven months. We of Local B-212 are very sorry to hear that Brother George Hackett lost his mother the latter part of January. Brother Hackett, in my humble opinion, is a real union man and a fine friend and I know L. U. 212 as a whole, joins in extending its heartfelt sympathy to George in his loss. "May she rest now and forever in peace."

And now to our business affairs here and around. Our Business Representative Harry Williams has succeeded in working out a very nice wage agreement for the sign men. We here in L. U. 212 are very lucky to have a good heads-up business representative such as Harry Williams has been for us since his election by a large vote in 1938. Good going!

I believe I have covered all the news I have at hand and so until next time, once again I shall say au revoir.

212's News Hound,  
E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, Editor: Work in  
TORONTO, ONT. general is holding up  
very well in Toronto

at present, and the prospects look good for a year or so yet, unless the bottom drops out as it did in 1929.

The contractors are very much concerned over the high cost of building and are blaming it on the low rate of production of the average mechanic. This may be partly true, but the contractor himself is responsible when he hires unqualified men and keeps them on indefinitely. If he had let them go after a few days, then these men would fade out of the picture and no damage would be done, whereas, by keeping them on, the union is forced to take them in because of the members' demand that men receiving union benefits should pay for these benefits and because of the head office ruling that no permit fee can be charged.

The members who know their trade are now faced with the choice of letting these accepted brothers struggle along by themselves, taking a day or more to do two hours work and ruining hard-to-get material, or teaching them the trade at the same rate of pay thus reducing building costs and making it possible to negotiate a satisfactory agreement with the employers.

It isn't the easiest thing in the world to try to help a man who thinks he is master of his trade, and will resent any advice from someone that he thinks is no better a mechanic than himself. Nevertheless some of these men are learning and will be able to hold their own if

## A BUSINESS AGENT'S LIFE IN THREE ROUNDS

### ROUND ONE

A business manager is supposed to be a man who is capable of creating jobs for the membership when there are none to be had. He must be especially fitted to have a job for a member when he reports out of work. He must have the ability to defend himself on all occasions, physically and otherwise, and have ample influence to get all members out of any kind of trouble at all times, no matter how serious the trouble is. He must have sufficient unencumbered real estate so as to be in a position to sign personal bonds. He should also carry enough ready cash to insure membership small loans for meals, street car fare, lodging, canvas gloves, gasoline, tobacco, theatre money, and other things too numerous to mention, such as cashing checks, buying drinks, and fare for the ball games. He must furnish his own car to carry members to different jobs and have a telephone in his house and must keep himself available to the membership at all times.

### ROUND TWO

He must keep himself posted so as to know where every member can be located on a minute's notice. He must be capable of defending a member before all employers, even when said member is discharged for a good cause, and force the employer to maintain all in employment whether he wants them or not. He must be able to collect all wages for members which conscientious scruples forbid individuals to ask for themselves. When sending a member out on a job he should have sufficient vision to give said member the correct number of days the job will last, the amount of overtime he should make, when they pay, how many days they hold back, and how the pusher is to work for; also whether they pay in cash or check, and if by check should pay the bank on all out-of-town checks so the poor member will not starve. He must visit the sick, purchase tickets for all bazaars, picnics, boxing contests, ball games, charity balls, and all other worthy causes from his personal funds, which as a rule are rather small when he is on the membership pay roll.

### ROUND THREE

He must keep posted as to conditions in all cities in the United States and be personally acquainted with all business managers and secretaries of all local unions, so as to insure prompt acceptance of all traveling cards, have a job for the member and his hotel room reserved when he arrives. He must have a pleasing disposition, be posted on weather conditions so as to be able to tell in advance whether it will rain or snow. He must be posted on all current events, know how to drive or fix any car belonging to any of the members if they should have trouble with the car, and know how to get best results from radios and saxophones. He must keep well posted on all sporting events, hand out winning tips on the stock markets, horse races, dog races, ball games and what number Cuba will throw; also, what the treasury balance will be. He must know who the best doctors, lawyers and loan sharks are. He must take all insults from the members and learn to like it, for they seem to think that is what they pay him for. If a business manager can do all these in addition to getting a closed shop town with better wages and shorter hours, with a smile on his face, most of the members will say that he is a deaf and dumb business manager and should be defeated at our next election.

The business manager goes round and round, yo, ho, ho, oh!

Sent in by

LEO J. HENNESSEY, F. S.,  
L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, Missouri.

the going gets tough. But, it is my opinion that they will never be the equal of a mechanic who has served his proper apprenticeship.

The contractors claim, too, that electricians who know the trade are not producing as they should and are getting careless in their work; jobs are being done poorly and have to be done over again sometimes doubling the cost. They also maintain that an average of an hour a day per man is lost through the men leaving the job to get coffee two or more times a day, extended lunch hours, late starting in the morning, and quitting early at night. When a man is late in the morning he hates to be late twice in the same day, so he leaves early. (That's one of Brother Shaw's philosophical comments.) And, it seems to be the custom lately that when a man has charge of a job and one or two journeymen, he promptly doffs his overalls, packs his tools away, puts the blueprints in his pocket and wanders around telling people how good he is. One contractor expressed the opinion that he could raise wages by 25 percent, if the men would pull up their socks and do a fair day's work. Fair is what the man said. . . . That could mean running shoes and roller skates, it depends on what angle you look at the word, or what side of the fence you are on.

Another item is the increased prices of ma-

terials, extra cost of expensive substitutes, under-the-counter transactions, doubtful delivery, etc., also increased overhead. Where previously three or four people took care of the estimating, hiring and firing, supervising and so on, you now see four times as many, and these people have to be paid out of the earnings of the men who build the buildings. That is one thing the man on the job can't do anything about.

Now these are some of the facts relative to conditions in Toronto and will give you some idea what the Agreement Committee will be up against when negotiations commence, which will be any day now.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

L. U. NO. 390,  
PORT ARTHUR,  
TEXAS

Editor: It is rumored around here that all the men interested in organized labor are

going to join churches now, because with a Republican Congress, only God can help the union man! Around here we enjoy that as a good joke, which nevertheless has a lot of truth in it. Frankly no union has any right to expect any favors from the Republicans. Why should they? Union men do not belong to or give financial support to the Republican party, except in



isolated cases. The Republican party is the party of big business and all its associates, and fellow travelers. The Republicans are obligated to, and will pass considerable anti-labor legislation. Organized labor will raise an awful cry of protest. But the conservative, fair-minded men in organized labor will welcome this legislation. At heart they will thank the Republicans for forcing us to do some sorely needed housecleaning. Housecleaning that we have all asked for because we knew it was in the interest of organized labor, elimination of jurisdictional strikes, elimination of unfair and irresponsible strikes and other acts contrary to public interest and the best interests of organized labor; the list would be long.

Big business in the past refused to clean its own house, so we have the anti-trust and other laws regulating business. Labor refused to clean its own house so now we shall have anti-labor laws. Did the anti-trust and other laws put big business out of business? On the contrary it has made it bigger, likewise a certain amount of anti-labor legislation will make the labor unions bigger and better.

Communism all over the world is growing by leaps and bounds—growing at an alarming rate in our democratic United States. It is growing from the propaganda, lies and greedy acts of Communists within organized labor; growing because of the ignorance of the great mass of men in labor organizations who do not know the truth about a communist state. Does the average man know that in Russia there are somewhere between 10 and 30 million slaves? Slaves because they dared not to approve of the communist regime. Other millions have been put to death because they opposed communism. You say, "That can't happen here." If you trade our democracy for communism, it has got to happen here, because that is the only way you can make communism work; it is the only way that Russia is making it work. Does the average man know that in communist Russia they have labor unions, BUT the industries are owned by the communist party, AND if the party decides not to pay the workmen anything for five or six months at a time, they just don't pay them, and the unions don't dare say one word in protest because if they did they would all be sent to the slave camps. Does the average man know that in Russia the men with the ability to successfully run big industries are paid MORE in comparison to their workers than they are in our capitalistic U. S.? The average man knows that the Communists in the U. S. can't muster enough votes to elect a Congress. BUT does he realize that Communists in control of labor organizations can do more damage to our national economy, yes sabotage our national economy, our democratic way of life, and render this strongest nation on the earth one of the weakest, just as easily as a communistic congress could. Does he know that on the CIO International Executive Board, one third of the members are confirmed Communists and that with a little horse trading they swing the votes and appropriations and fix the policies of CIO. Think this over; if you were a Communist could you think of an easier way to render our industries and nation weak so we should be an easy conquest when Russia is ready to take us over?

It is going to take harsh anti-labor legislation to put a stop to Communist-controlled labor unions sabotaging our nation. May the Republicans and Democrats in Congress realize this and have heart enough to pass laws with teeth in them to curb this trend. The conservative and fair-minded labor unions will not be hurt by this legislation, at least not much. And if it does hurt us just a little let us take it like a man and proudly say "This is our contribution to democracy and better labor unions."

Our business manager's son, Joe A. Verret, Jr., recently gave a blood transfusion to another of our members, Sister Byne. Only when you have had a loved one in dire need of a transfusion, and it is always an emergency, and you have had to go out and find someone big and

kind enough to give their blood can you appreciate how big a gift of blood is. Local Union 390 is making a list of all our members' blood types, to keep at the office, so we can be ready to help our Brothers and Sisters when the need arises. Incidentally Joe Verret, Jr., recently passed the journeymen wireman's examination with a good grade. His schooling and electrical work while in the armed service helped him in no small amount.

Local Union No. 390 is unhappy to report the first AFL picket line on a construction or maintenance job in the history of the Sabine District. The Carpenters of Orange and the Painters of Port Arthur have put up picket lines seeking an increase in wages, on construction jobs of the DuPont Nylon Salt Plant and the Jefferson Chemical Co. Over 200 of our members were made idle by this strike. Here again is shown the need of some house cleaning in our AFL. Our old timers, seasoned in the hard-way school point out that we never used to put up a picket line when we walked off a job trying to get higher wages, not until or unless management hired non-union men to do the work of the men out on strike. In this way other craftsmen remaining on the job were able to give strong financial support to the men out on strikes. Such picket lines work an equal hardship on striking and non-striking crafts with only the striking crafts standing to gain, and when the time comes that the striking crafts need financial aid their non-striking Brothers will neither have the money nor be in the mood to aid them. Can't our AFL International Executive Board take an interest in and restrain such a situation as this? Or would they rather wait for Congress to put it into a law?

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

*Editor:* A new agreement has been put into effect here with a small raise and no great change in the body of the agreement. The raise is, of course, welcome in the balancing of home budgets and represents good work on the part of our Business Manager, Duell Wright, and the committee.

We are in the process of organizing classes to study the new code and it promises to be very interesting to our members. It was suggested that some contractors be invited to attend as they seem to have overlooked certain sections during the current shortages.

One of the local contractors has instituted the practice of giving a week's vacation with pay, to our members who have been in his employ for a year. This seems to me to be a forward step in our city by a forward-looking man whose business is the Travis Electric Company.

Some months ago I took exception to some remarks concerning the wage policy of TVA and pointed out some things I thought should be considered. Since that time my father, Charles J. Maunsell, has been taken to task for these remarks. They were not his and any opinions expressed by me are my own—and I still feel that a great many of the operators do not know when they are well off. They show no great interest in the Brotherhood until time for a wage conference and then can't even agree among themselves as to what they want.

We are looking forward to receiving the new Constitution, so that the work at the convention may be evaluated by the members. Many believe that a convention is more a reunion than anything else, but those who have attended one realize that more work is done than is generally believed.

The performance of M. H. Hedges, our Research Director, on the American Forum Radio Program, January 21st, was very good. He certainly held his own against such persons as Representative Case, and did gain an admission to the effect that the IBEW has a wonderful record in employer relations. I hope we will always be so well represented.

C. T. MAUNSELL, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

*Editor:* Two and two equal four, wheels. Two and two equal four wheels. It is a self-evident fact that figures always tell the same story, they never falter when they are used correctly. The ratio of wheels always get the same result. The conduct of humans would get the same result, if we were to observe the rules in an unerring manner.

It is my understanding that syndicates, corporations and lawmakers are people, therefore human.

Some gentleman composed an essay about the differences and likenesses of the human and the monkey. He appears to think the man has a superior brain. Whoever heard of a monkey piling up a hoard of coconuts or bananas, then forcing less fortunate monkeys to bring him still more. Nor does he get a group of educated gorillas to make laws to protect him.

We do not object to gathering nuts, fruit or turnip greens. However, we want a just portion for the gathering.

I would not object if some just regulations were passed to tell what portion belongs to us. These laws and rules should be as binding on business as they are on the worker. However, if justice is to be obtained there must be provisions for arbitration.

Passing labor laws is like telling lies, many more must be told to correct the first one. Maybe big business does not know or care.

Anti-labor is fully aware that unions are here to stay. The way they see to choke our efforts is to regulate us so we will be without power. I am not too nervous, as a group of men long ago made a document that will stand the strain a long time yet.

I read that the makers of that script, namely the Constitution of the U. S. A., opened the session with a fervent prayer to Almighty God. I firmly believe they were on the right wave length. Let us be guided by the vows we made while we were in a tight spot. Let us observe the ancient golden rule. I shall pass through this world but once; any good thing that I intend to do, let me do it now. May I never defer or neglect it for I shall not pass this way again.

J. R. DAZEY, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

*Editor:* Albuquerque's L. U. 611 sends greetings and salutations to the Brotherhood everywhere with a wish sincere that 1947 will bring less sorrows, griefs and mistakes and will bring instead more joys, blessings, privileges and progress to the organization. Let us justify such aspirations and optimism by learning better our obligations to God and man! Let us take physical inventory of our code of ethics particularly as it applies to what we owe the public, what we owe the employer and what we owe to the trade itself.

It is certainly gratifying to see so many members giving consideration and expression to the question of better if not proper employer-employee relations. Eternal strife and discord in this direction are surely not prerequisites for progress in the electrical field, and if cool-headed men the nation over will resolve to deal fairly and squarely with this problem, we can anticipate tangible results that will bring into reality an era in which sensible men can and will understand one another.

Local No. 611 is "in phase" with the program of the National Apprenticeship Council. Our local council committee and President F. P. Danforth were fortunate indeed in securing the services of an instructor so fully qualified as Dr. E. R. Harrington. We have an enrollment of 38 apprentices in Albuquerque and B-611 has 42 enrolled at Los Alamos. It is apparent that the recent war has taught us a lesson never to be forgotten and has caused us to realize we must rectify the general mistakes made by various crafts in the past. Such professions as medicine, teaching, et al, have long insisted upon qualifica-



tions first; while many crafts have actively insisted upon remuneration and passively insisted upon preparation as a means to the end, of qualification. From here, it looks as if the future electrician will be required to understand and to talk theory as well as to make the various applications.

Two of our members now believe in Santa Claus. They attended the L. U. No. 611 meeting on December 11, little thinking they would take home a voucher good for a turkey for Christmas dinner. But that is just what they did without cost to them. L. U. No. 611 benevolently provides two turkeys each on Thanksgiving and Christmas to the ones upon whom Dame Fortune smiles.

Bank night has been instituted at each meeting. It has been found to stimulate attendance in a satisfactory manner.

Former members might be interested to know that L. U. No. 611 has acquired its own building, has completely remodeled it, has quite a bit of space rented for offices and is now at home at 509 South Second Street.

Again let us say Happy New Year from the land of sunshine and in the same breath say we had three inches of snow in Albuquerque, beginning November 2. By way of contrast, Christmas Day was pleasant with sunshine and temperature in the 70's. Santa Claus of necessity arrived by air.

L. L. GALLOWAY, P. S. *pro tem.*

#### L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

*Editor:* Having recently been appointed press secretary for Local No. 734, I suppose it is time for me to get to work, and write an article for the JOURNAL.

As it is my belief that most people like to see their names in print, I'll start off by writing some of the nice things that have happened to a few of our members recently. Two of our members have been promoted to masters of their respective shops—Brother Oscar Mullican to master of the Electric Shop and Brother Walter Tyler to master of the Power Plant. Brother Joe Rossano was appointed by the Governor to attend the 13th National Conference on Labor Legislation that was held in December of last year. Your scribe was reappointed by the Governor for another four-year term on the State Apprenticeship Council. Brother R. C. Holder was recently honored by being elected vice president of the Portsmouth Central Labor Union. Brother Hugh Reid had his picture in the paper not long ago showing him and his big catch of fish, caught in our city lakes, and it is rumored that this picture and the publicity, etc., have made him quite hard to live with. Brother Fred Lehr has taken upon himself a new wife. Congratulations to all these good Brothers.

Through the courtesy of Harry Cullipher and his good wife, your scribe and his Mrs. were able to attend our convention at San Francisco as visitors. And having never been further west than St. Louis before we can truthfully say that we had the most enjoyable trip of our lives, and to try to write about the many wonderful and beautiful things that we were privileged to see of this great country of ours, would use all the space in the JOURNAL. We are looking forward to the time when we can go again to this beautiful section of our country.

I think I've used all the space I should for now, so will close by saying good luck and best wishes to all members of the I.B.E.W.

J. FRED CHERRY, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 743, READING, PA.

*Editor:* Another year has passed, and as far as I can see it has been a successful one for L. U. No. B-743. I will endeavor to give a fair report as to local activities for the year 1946.

With deep regret, our local feels the loss of a dear Brother who was also business agent, Ellis Heffelfinger, whose sudden and untimely death has been felt not only by labor, but the general community as well.

As a union leader, his years of leadership service were few in comparison to many others.

But he made a great contribution to his own union's progress, to other building trades unions and to the whole local labor movement by wise and sound leadership.

His efforts on behalf of better employee-employer relationship are outstanding, as were his efforts in promoting educational work and apprentice training for new and young workers in the industry.

He saw his union not as a job trust or special privilege group, but as an instrument of progress, not only for its members, but for employers and the community. He sought to organize the entire industry to insure a greater degree of cooperation and progress for all.

Hefty as he was known to his fellow unionists, will be sadly missed. Local No. B-743 joins with all labor in expressing its deep sorrow and sympathy to the wife and family of Brother Heffelfinger.

Brother Frank Hittner was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of our late Brother Heffelfinger. The Executive Board has the wholehearted approval of the body in making the selection of Brother Hittner. His efficiency while holding the office of president was recognized as an unselfish attitude toward the progress of the local.

Brother Raymond Seltzer will direct traffic from the president's chair for the balance of Brother Hittner's term.

During the past year, the wives of members had an opportunity to meet one another at an informal affair, which pleased the ladies to such an extent that a clamor has been heard, "Why don't we do this more often?" Bless their hearts, the ladies must have "pulled wires" and during the discussion for the betterment of the union the above affair was brought up at the following meeting and will be made an annual event.

The school in electronics during the past year has been amazingly successful, due to the interest and individual efforts of our instructor Mr. Frank Ratajack. The class of 25 realizes the importance of keeping abreast of the times. We are fortunate indeed in having one of the best men in this locality to conduct the class for us. A brief outline of the history of our electronics class is as follows:

During recent years, Local No. 743 of Reading, Pennsylvania, has been active in promoting a progressive educational program which has been supported wholeheartedly by a large group of its membership.

Several years ago, under the guidance of the Extension Division of Pennsylvania State College, a course in mathematics for electricians was initiated. This was followed by another in electronics physics.

Last October another phase of the program was begun which included the varied subjects of mathematics and the fundamentals of electricity for electricians; industrial electronics; and a study of the oscilloscope. These classes were held one night each week in the high school building.

The classes were not merely lecture sessions but included the study and use of formal textbooks such as Cooke's "Mathematics for Electricians," "Electronics for Electricians," by the Coyne Engineering School, and numerous technical bulletins published by various industrial firms.

The General Electric Company's course in industrial electronics, comprising 12 rolls of 35mm films averaging more than 100 frames per film, a similar number of slow speed synchronized recordings, and individual groups of study booklets was purchased. The course was presented at a rate determined by the ability of the group to absorb the subject matter. Data from various published technical bulletins were used to supplement this course.

A technical paper and about 50 35mm slide films prepared by Mr. Walther Richter of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, were used to present the story on the theory and applications of the oscilloscope in industrial electronics. Local sources provided an oscilloscope and numerous pieces of electrical equipment which were hooked up to demonstrate and support much of the subject matter covered by Mr. Richter's notes.

In addition to the aforementioned activities, members of the local's educational committee publicized and arranged to have numerous scientific lectures sponsored by engineering societies and others. A list of these lectures includes the following:

Dr. Phillips Thomas, research scientist of Westinghouse, presented "Adventures in Electricity," in which he discussed the history and applications of electro-magnetic waves from the early days of the science to the present ultra-frequency waves and their applications up to and through radar, supplementing his lecture with many interesting demonstrations.

A lecture with the demonstration of many very recently developed devices was given by Dr. R. J. Perrine of the Bell Telephone Laboratories which was quite similar to Dr. Thomas's but leaned toward telephony and sound.

"Propulsion of Airplanes" was given by Mr. R. C. Hill of the aircraft division of the General Electric Co. Mr. Hill described propeller and jet propulsion of airplanes with reciprocating engines, gas turbines, rockets, German V-1 engines, athodyds, turbo-supercharged engines, and compound engines. He also discussed airplane design and performance as they are affected by these devices after showing a sound film on the P59 airplane.

"Improved Alloys Used in Electrical Industry" was the subject of Mr. G. V. Luerssen of the Carpenter Steel Company of Reading, Pennsylvania, in which the features, characteristics and applications of ferrous and non-ferrous alloys developed during the war effort were described.

"Engineers Visit Germany" was the topic of Mr. C. F. Wagner of the Central Engineering Division of Westinghouse, and he recounted his observations while making a War Department sponsored trip through Germany immediately following VE-Day relative to existing electrical equipment and that developed during the war.

The educational program that has been in progress will be continued and will include sound films, etc., suitable for instruction of members of this organization which are available from I.B.E.W. national headquarters and other sources. To stimulate the desire to learn more about electrical theory and practice, it is planned to show films of the aforementioned type after the regular Brotherhood meetings.

Material seems to have broken bondage and is coming through to all jobs. Although the flow is not too abundant, it is very noticeable, to the extent that all jobs in the local jurisdiction are manned. The ALCOA plant in Cressona, Pennsylvania, is in full swing, but the peak has not been reached. Brother Russ Ludwig (Senator Claghorn to you) has that job under control. Traveling pay of \$1.62 daily has been achieved though the hard-won efforts of our departed Brother and business agent, Mr. Ellis Heffelfinger, to compensate for the mileage between Reading and Cressona.

JOSEPH J. JARMOSKA, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

*Editor:* Senator McKellar is on the war-path again. He is still trying to stir up trouble with TVA. He wants TVA in politics so bad he will try anything. He is now after Mr. Gordon Clapp who was nominated by President Truman to a directorship on the Board of Directors of the TVA. Mr. Clapp has been with the TVA for some time, but Mr. McKellar could find no fault with Mr. Clapp until now. As Mr. McKellar was elected to his high office by a certain group of men in ring politics he doesn't have too many friends, and as he is an old man now he should try to be making friends with his fellowmen.

I hear a lot of bad remarks made about him on the TVA subject. Men who are not connected with the TVA say they just can't understand the Senator.

One of the delegates who was on the wage conference at Knoxville reported in one of our meetings that Mr. Clapp was a fine fellow and the delegates at the Wage Conference enjoyed



dealing with a man of Mr. Clapp's ability. I hope the TVA never gets into politics.

We have been having some great meetings at our local and we are now trying to get more members to attend these meetings. Our attendance is getting better every meeting night, and we are looking forward to filling the hall.

Every member of labor should see and understand what Congress is trying to do to labor, and the thing for us to do is attend our meetings and stick together, because if we don't stick together we are going to lose in nothing flat, what it took our older Brothers years to gain. So come on, fellows, attend those meetings.

I was appointed reporter for this local and as you can plainly see, I am not much of a reporter—but fellow members if there is any way that you can help your locals, please do so.

If we keep our locals in good standing and the membership continues to grow we will help keep prosperity. In keeping prosperity we can eat three meals a day, have our own homes and automobiles to drive. We can have things we have never had before. It's a great blessing to read in the JOURNAL where other locals are doing so well.

Down here in these hills of Tennessee, we are now building new power lines in the rural districts and supplying farms with electricity. This is a great help to these people as farming will be lots easier and the farm folks can throw their old lamps away. You should see the happy smiles on the faces of these people as we hook up their homes for lights. It makes a man feel good to know that he has had a small part in making other people happy.

In the line crew I work with, we have an old work horse. I am sure some of you members know him as he has been doing line work since 1909. He is John Brown, lineman from Cleveland, Tennessee. Remember him? I am sure some of you do. Mr. Brown would be glad to hear from some of his old pole buddies.

BOB BASKETTE, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 980, NORFOLK, VA.

*Editor:* Things are going smoothly with L. U. No. B-980 at the present time, but we expect things to start popping at a very near date, because our present agreement with the Virginia Electric and Power Company expires on March 31, 1947, and last year, as some of you will remember, we had quite a battle with the company and the Governor of the State of Virginia—in fact we were all drafted into the State Militia. The company came across at the last minute though and saved a strike.

Collective bargaining in the State of Virginia has been given quite a beating, due to a couple of laws passed by the special session of the General Assembly, namely, "Strikes in Public Utilities" and "The Right to Work" bills. These bills were drawn up by the attorney general of Virginia at the request of the Governor, or so they claim. If that be true the attorney general could make better money by taking a position as head counsel for some public utility, as the bills are in public utilities' favor. They would have gone over big, back in the days of slavery.

The first bill says it is unlawful to strike and should we want to strike we must help the company hire someone to take our place on the job. We must also take the person or persons hired and work with them for five weeks so as to train them so they can do our jobs while we are on strike. Of course we can work for the state if we want to, but the Governor says how long we can work. If we strike we will be subject to a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$1,000, and not more than 12 months in jail. Now the company will be penalized by having the Governor seize their property and run it for them, (the proposed law was for 10 percent) and only charge them 25 percent of the profits.

The second bill says a person can work without belonging to a union. In other words, there can be no closed shop in the State of Virginia—that is in any enterprise that is covered by the National Labor Relations Act. Therefore, it only covers intrastate enterprises.

I believe we can beat the Governor at his game, though, with 100 percent backing from the membership. I'm sure we can. Last March we had every man employed on the property of the VEPCO behind us—that is every man under our jurisdiction—regardless of whether he was a member or not. No one, not even the Governor, can beat 100 percent backing, and we still have Brother Joe McIntosh from the I. O. in the State of Virginia.

M. M. PRICE, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

*Editor:* Enclosed I have prepared a brief article on the passing of our Brother, George Herbert McArthur. This Brother was an old-timer among oldtimers, spent 40 years at his chosen craft, and enjoyed a membership of almost 30 years' standing in the I.B.E.W.

He was well known across the country, had worked in metropolitan areas from coast to coast, and had a multitude of friends nationally.

I know they would like to read about his life service among us.

Many oldtimers across the country will pause in bowed grief as they read of the death of our Brother, George Herbert McArthur, Local 1141, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Born in Ennis, Texas, May 21, 1883, George was one of the oldest cable splicers in the country and a member of almost 30 years standing in the I.B.E.W. He was initiated March 1, 1918.

He began his career at the age of 16, when he attached himself to one of the early-day cable crews. The older members of the crew started him off with the nickname "Bub" because of his youthfulness. The original connotation has been transformed with the passing years to become a sole prerogative among his more intimate acquaintances. Alert to grasp the mechanics of cable distribution, then in its infancy, he soon mastered the tricks of the trade, and through the ensuing years won national recognition among the pioneering sons of the industry.

His earlier years were spent answering the summons of expanding utility companies. As he lent his skill to the weaving of tenuous lines

into vast underground networks, "Bub" also grew in intrinsic stature, reflecting personal worth with selfless service the attendant witness; even though his loyalty and devotion in the performance of his duties fashioned him an expert in his chosen craft, such dexterity did not excel his capacity to bind into lasting friendship a veritable host of associates along the way.

And thus we pause in bowed tribute as we record the passing of our Brother and friend, and we, whose good fortune it was to have worked by his side in years past, will cherish in sincere gratitude a loving memory of that association. We grieve your departure, George "Bub" McArthur, as we bid you farewell and Godspeed in your journey to your appointment with the Master Craftsman.

WALTER M. CHEATHAM, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 1340, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

*Editor:* This is my opening article to the JOURNAL, so I'll extend my greetings to all you Brothers from Local Union No. 1340, down here in the Tidewater section of Virginia.

The Virginia House of Delegates this week passed the Governor's anti-labor bills, one to outlaw the closed shop, and one directed against the utility worker.

What effect will the law against closed shops have upon the construction worker?

Definitely our future will be tough. I am sure that the I.B.E.W. will weather the storm. We must prove to the public that the laws now being passed are harmful not only to the man affiliated with organized labor but to the public at large. Let us start our campaign now for the coming elections. Every man become qualified to vote and exercise that privilege at the polls in the coming elections.

News and views: Brother "Lipke" is working on that blowout. Brother Geary is away for a while. That is all for now.

DAVE TEICHER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 1366, CHICAGO, ILL.

*Editor:* The conversion program of the Commonwealth Edison Co., which has been pending for some time, is now being put into effect and indications are that it will progress rapidly from now on. This program has to do with the conversion of attended substations and remote-controlled substations that were controlled from attended substations to operation from supervisory control centers. Three attended substations, Lake View, Farwell Avenue and Irving Park, have been cut over so far, as well as a number of unattended substations. The operating personnel displaced thereby has been absorbed in openings caused by retirement, in substations undermanned and on a 48-hour schedule and in new positions in the supervisory control centers themselves. The plan of the company to carry out this program without lay-offs and without reductions in regular rates of pay to present employees is under discussion now by the local.

Brother Thomas Cameron was one of those to retire during 1946. Tom started on the job way back in 1906, on November 17. He is a color-movie fan and was made a present of an exposure meter which he is probably giving a good workout.

The athletic activities of the local center mainly around golf and bowling. Inasmuch as the membership is scattered all over this huge city and works all shifts, any accomplishment in organizing programs of this nature requires a lot of fortitude and hard work. Brother A. O. (Bud) Carlson won the golf championship trophy at Glen Bard, with Brother M. L. Fisk as runner-up. Inasmuch as the 1946-1947 bowling season is still in progress, it is too early to name a champ. Understand that Brother Bud Carlson also is hot man of the south side group so far. Plans for any post-season play-off between the north and south side groups this year have not been formulated as yet. Last year they had a play-off by mail with the south side coming out on top.



George Herbert McArthur



Brother Si Williams found another use for his I. B. E. W. membership card besides gaining admission to the union hall. Si has a two-tone cream and brown paint job on his car that makes it resemble some of the Vets' Cabs that roam the city. On his way home one Saturday night he was halted at a traffic signal when a couple clambered into the back seat and ordered him to drive them to a prominent night club. He had to reinforce a lengthy argument with his union card to convince the pleasure-bent guy and gal that he was not a cab jockey.

Local union meetings are so arranged that every member can attend and it is urgently requested that every member do attend. Do this to make your local a democratic union operated for the benefit of all and to help protect your interest in your job. Come out and give an opinion or get one.

R. K. MERRING, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.**

*Editor:* Hi ya, Brothers, here I am again. Your ole scribe is on the ball with a stack of news—of what and whatnots, as some folks like some things and some like others. I shall try to interest as many as I can. Of course, I realize that some people like to read pictures instead of editorials, so I shall try to impress upon you the facts. Now, fellows, with mid-winter with us, we should all feel fit as fiddles, as this bracing refrigerated air goes through you. If you happen to be working outdoors, of course you have to realize that to avoid illness as much as possible, you must be on the alert for unexpected weather changes, or so I've been told.

At our last meeting everything was as a meeting should be. Every detail which presents itself before the body receives the due consideration of our venerable president, Brother Joe Hammen and at the final rap of the gavel, it becomes history. See what I mean?

With regard to the condition at the Coast Guard yard, at present we are anticipating a few more ships as far as ships are concerned, but from what I gather, it will only be for de-commissioning purposes. So for the time being progress marches on.

In reading through the correspondence section, I enjoyed reading the article by Press Secretary George Cogswell of L. U. No. 28. Hope he continues with his interesting write-ups. The rest of the scribes also have very good reading matter.

We had the pleasure of having with us for another enjoyable evening recently, Mr. M. J. Hubbard of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore, with an untiring projector and thousands of feet of movie film. We, the audience, enjoyed very much the "Bell Telephone Hour" and others, thanks to our entertainment committee. Brother Walsky, bring on some more "you know what"—entertainment of course!

And here are our *Flashy Flashes*. I noticed all the broad smiles on the faces of fellow workers lately. On closer contact I found out that some had overpaid, some had increases in their family, which means dependent's claim—sure enough—it was their income tax statement. It appears that Uncle Sam will have a great time making a lot of refunds. As far as my statement went, it went in favor of Uncle Sam. So what? It's the thing that comes naturally—share and share alike you remember? I wrote once about doing some of the unselfish acts for a few months. Are you trying it? Try it. Also give to the March of Dimes, so that the unfortunates will be able to march with us. "Brother WILL you spare that dime!" Thanks for the children's sake!

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1393, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

*Editor:* As a matter of introduction, we are a local union of 1600-odd members under the jurisdiction of L. U. No. B-1393 and working generally under contracts with the Public Service Company of Indiana, Inc., and the Indiana Gas and Water Company.

Our reorganization and new administration was effected in June of last year and thereupon we found ourselves endowed with a negotiated contract yet unsigned and an arbitrated wage controversy resting in the files of the regional Wage Stabilization Board.

Although much remains to be accomplished, we are very proud of our record during the past six months. Under the able hand of Business Manager G. V. Fitzpatrick and the boundless enthusiasm of President L. L. Harvey, plus the deliberative action of an executive board of one mind and supported by a loyal and courageous membership, we have been able to build a union of good faith in our community.

It is after experiencing our union's crises during the months of September and October and after reading the many fine and spirited letters in the January JOURNAL that a very lazy press secretary has been inspired to add his feeble comment.

Much publicity has reached our eyes and ears through the so-called medium of free speech regarding irresponsible labor and its leadership and what the current governmental action should and will be.

Brothers! a lot of new people have been sent to the legislative forums either with or without our blessings but let us not forget one thing, they are our representatives who may be either not unlike the proverbial chorine, beautiful but dumb about the wily ways of Washington or just solid citizens who have been unemployed these many years and may need guidance around the burg.

In view of all the manhandling of our representative friends that is bound to be exercised by the anti-labor gang and their sponsors, We can ill afford to allow them to go unchaperoned.

Remember a letter to a Congressman will help create a lobby for labor.

C. E. LANE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1399, CHICAGO, ILL.**

*Editor:* The job-in-equity program is over at last. Increases ranging from \$2.50 to \$17.50 per month were obtained for 18 of the 50 jobs represented by the local. However, even with these excellent results, our lower-paid jobs still tag behind other shop, field and station locals.

Inasmuch as the retroactivity involved in the inequity program goes back about a year and a half, those members who benefited are duly

pleased and almost satisfied. An interesting feature of the program was the amount of time and labor involved. At least 80 percent of the work groups met with committees to discuss and correct the job specifications which had been written by the company. These committees in turn met with company representatives to reach an agreement on the proper wording of the specs. Then the company made offers of new salary rates based on a study of these specifications. The company offer to 1399 and its sister locals included cash increases for some jobs and lower salary rates for future incumbents of other jobs. This offer was rejected by the group of locals although not particularly objectionable to 1399. As a compromise, the company offered \$50,000 a year increases and cancellation of all decreases to the five locals involved. This offer was accepted and the second round of work began with committees of stewards determining the locals' position on each job. Next an interlocal committee worked on the question to assure mutual understanding and then turned the detailed work back to the local committees to work out with management representatives. The final result found no job in the local taking less than the company's original offer while 10 jobs made additional gains. None of the eight jobs that the company proposed to cut were forced to accept decreases. The president and chief steward who acted for 1399 on the interlocal inequity committee are appreciative of the hard work performed by the stewards and those who assisted them. They particularly commend Brothers Volling, Ballwanz and Rutschmann for their negotiation work with management. The local should also know that Brother Eutener attended these conferences in behalf of the International Office and provided invaluable support to all the locals' contentions. Those who participated in this work know that there are still inequities existing in the local but the job of correcting them will be attacked when the present contract ends.

All of the foregoing is old stuff to those who regularly attend meetings but was written as a special service for those who are not allowed out nights and therefore cannot attend.

In previous articles we have mentioned officers and board members and delegates, but have never dwelt much on the steward. Perhaps because we have done a few odds and ends of steward work ourselves we have been reluctant

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Official  
Receipts  
brown or black  
**35 cents**

to throw a spot on the guys in the management-labor foxholes—but

Here's to the steward, the battered and skewered,

Who works on the job every day.

The great under-rated and over-berated,

Who never expects any pay.

The gent who ain't lazy, but must've been crazy  
To take on the job that he has.

Whenever there's credit he's certain to shed it,

But never gets out of a razz.

But silent or vocal, the strength of the local  
Depends on the job he can do.

So, with no one preventing, we're herewith presenting

The steward—in fact, the whole crew.

The two-month gap in the publication of this column was in the nature of a bonus to the local. Be very good boys and we promise to skip a couple of more months soon.

STEVE BAKER, P. S.

## CITY EMPLOYEES

(Continued from page 94)

talking them out in a friendly way. Of this much I am sure, no municipal executive can afford to wait until a grievance, small or large, has become a public issue.

I suggest that public administration requires that the executive not wait for employees to come to him or to his department heads. He should take the initiative. More specifically, municipal utilities should provide adequate machinery for employee co-operation, to remove causes of grievances, and to develop morale in the service.

I recommend that each municipal utility establish a grievance machinery. It should permit each employee the right to be represented by a person of his own choosing, who need not be an employee of the utility. It is most important that each employee knows of his right and understands the rules; that he has no cause for fear; and that he will be given fair treatment. Under the grievance procedure of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power an employee may appeal to his immediate supervisor and from his decision he may go on up to the general manager and, if necessary, to the board itself. I am informed that the system is working well. It has not been abused and it has resulted in the satisfactory disposition of all of the grievances, most of them at the first level.

Such a grievance need not end in arbitration by an outsider. Provision often is made in private employment for neutral arbitration, but it is not customary for municipal agencies to arbitrate disputed matters in that sense. There is considerable doubt that public authority can be so delegated legally

in the absence of specific legislation. The Los Angeles machinery provides that if a grievance reaches the board it may call in an outside employer relations counselor to make an investigation and recommendation to the board. The decision of the board is final. Such a procedure, where properly administered, meets the requirements of sound public administration and in general will be entirely acceptable to employees and their representatives.

Sound policy and declarations of good intention, however, are not enough. In the same way that "administration is nine-tenths of the law," the manner in which policies and intentions are carried out each day is of greatest importance. Each municipal utility should establish a department of personnel administration responsible for carrying out the labor policy. It should be staffed by qualified professional officials. Private industry has learned by experience that personnel officials are worth their salt and salaries are set accordingly. The personnel department should be delegated sufficient authority to handle the complex problems which may arise.

A trained staff of experts will prove a valuable asset in determining wages and hours and working conditions. It is the prevailing practice for municipal utilities to determine those matters upon the basis of prevailing practice in private industry outside. In fact, the larger cities are committed by charter to the same procedure as is required by the state code.

The quality of service performed by municipal utilities will be controlled in large measure by the efficiency of its employees. Efficient employees can only be attracted by proper wages and hours and working conditions. In this connection, it has been my observation that although most talk in determining personnel policy seems to center around wages, other management policies are of equal, if not greater, significance to individual employees. More specifically, I refer to the security of tenure, attitude of fairness by management, individual recognition given to employees, systems of award, opportunities for progress by merit, clean working conditions and modern tools and equipment. A careful analysis of working conditions in each operation by skilled technicians will undoubtedly reveal opportunities for employment by management. There is the whole field of job training which not only gives management an opportunity to put over its point of view but gives the employee an opportunity to acquire further knowledge and new skills.

Skilled technicians will not only be needed to assist utility officials in analysis and planning such a comprehensive program; such assistance is essential in surveying outside community conditions. Current surveys must be consistently made for the purpose of determining prevailing practice in private industry where the work performed is comparable. Periodic study should be made in the relationship between jobs and job rates within the utility operations so as to guarantee stability and balance within and to avoid intraplant inequities.

Wayne L. Morse stated in the opinion in the City of Newark case: (5 WLR 295)

"such data as are at hand adequately support its taking judicial notice of the fact that large numbers of public employees are not paid enough to maintain a standard of

living of health and decency. In fact, it is a rather interesting commentary that the people of the country, acting through their elective representatives, have imposed during recent years such relatively high standards of labor conditions upon private industry but at the same time have maintained such low standards in public employment."

In a recent case involving the City of New York (*Amalithone Realty Co. v. City of New York*, 295 N. Y. Supp. 423 (5 WLR 293)), Judge Roseman of the Supreme Court of New York pointed out that much progress has been made in the economic thinking of city officials. The court ruled that the city is justified in demanding that materials and supplies sold to it be manufactured under union conditions. Even though the immediate cost in dollars and cents to the city may be higher than the cost of sweatshop products, we have now come to recognize the greater ultimate cost of the people as a whole which results from lower wages, over-long hours, and unsanitary working conditions.

In the final analysis employees of municipal utilities are entitled to wages and hours and working conditions equal to if not better than those which exist in private industry.

## ANNUAL DINNER

(Continued from page 97)

Representing the local contractors were: A. C. Brueckmann, president, Institute of Electrical Contractors of Maryland, Inc.; Edward Bauernschmidt, Sidney Blumenthal, Edward Brown, D. Crook, H. Crook, Jr., C. O. Darney, John Beck, John Coyle, Ray Beck, Harry Offutt, Tom Stewart, Earl Gill, Harry Goldberg, Eli Goldenberg, John Heath, Joe Peterson, Edward Noone, A. W. Milcke, D. A. Murphy, Charles Russell.

Visiting contractors were: S. P. Lipkins, George Larringer, Stanley Cameron, Ernie Hedler, Lloyd Zinn, Hugh Evans and Edward Ziegler.

The local union was honored also by having representatives of the utilities, steel and manufacturing industries in attendance. Among them were: A. Penniman of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Co.; F. Dixon and J. R. Kern, of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.; William Cooper, Crown Cork and Seal Co.; Paul Tignor, Glenn L. Martin Co.; William F. Marks, Rustless Iron and Steel Co.; W. Dorsett, of Bethlehem Shipyard Co.; Fred Good of Crown Cork and Seal Co.; C. Emerson, of Rustless Iron and Steel.

A famous Maryland turkey dinner with all the trimmings was served, followed by a floor show and music for dancing by Ad Lieder and his Criterions.

The speakers were Acting Mayor Markland Kelly, Congressman Thomas D'Aleandro, D. W. Tracy, International president, and Business Manager Carl G. Scholtz. The invocation was led by Reverend Francis Childress and the convocation by Reverend Erwin H. Bueneman. The toastmaster for both occasions was Judge Edward Garmatz, who has been a member of Local Union No. B-28, I. B. E. W., for over 24 years.

The committee on arrangements were: Carl G. Scholtz, business manager; Edward G. Rost, Jr., president; Earle G. Sells, vice president; George H. Neukomm, financial secretary; Caleb Griffin, recording secretary; I. C. Franz, treasurer, and executive



board members: Henry Maas, Robert C. Miller, Ralph S. Melchior and Clayton G. Burch.

A feature of the show was Vice President J. Scott Milne stealing the show from the mistress of ceremonies.

## ECONOMIC WARFARE

(Continued from page 87)

The radio section of the policies division is now investigating the possibilities of the cross licensing of patents, as practiced by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Through a standing committee the association has just issued the fifth edition of "Standard Accounting and Cost System Manual."

As a member of the National Industrial Conference Board, the association furnishes to members timely information on employee relations.

The association has formulated a uniform electrical ordinance and uniform statute and is promoting their general adoption as a means of furthering recognition of the established National Electrical Code and National Electrical Safety Code.

Standardization is a major activity of the group, as evidenced by association representation on the American Engineering Standards Committee, the United States National Committee of the International Electrochemical Commission, the Electrical Safety Conference, and on the various sectional committees of the American Engineering Standards Committee dealing with specific standardization projects. Various sections of the association have also formulated standards.

The National Council of Lighting Fixture Manufacturers, representing more than 80 manufacturers and providing associate membership for jobbers, retailers, and importers, is about to undertake a three-year program of cooperative advertising to develop greater interest in the artistic and decorative effect of lighting equipment. Provision has been made for a national exhibition and for a detailed study of distribution practices and production efficiency.

The Association of Electragists, consisting of contractors and contractor dealers, has developed standard forms and accounting methods and is interested in local electrical codes. It has also developed a standard form for estimates, in accordance with standard cost-accounting methods. This gives assurance against omission of important items and is believed to reduce the uneconomic competition of firms which underestimate their costs and either have to skimp on the quality of work or do business at a loss, this latter procedure gradually destroying their capital and ending usually in bankruptcy. This service also aids the small contractor in setting up his business on a sound basis.

One of the objects of the Association of Electragists is the wide recognition of the "Red Seal" standards for household wiring installations, which establish minimum standards for such work.

The Society for Electrical Development represents the industry as a whole, including the National Electric Light Association, the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, the jobbers, retailers, and electrical contractors. This organization carries on statistical research and cooperative advertising and devotes a considerable share of

its attention to the small consumer. It is in effect a trade-promotion body.

An electrical safety code has been worked out as an American engineering standards project, sponsored by the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, which has had the cooperation of other Government bureaus, the Interstate Commerce Commission, State public utilities commissions (among which are those of Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, New York, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania), municipal officials, and such national organizations as the National Electric Light Association, the American Electric Railway Association, the American Gas Association, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Railway Association, the International Association of Electragists, the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, the Illuminating Engineering Society, the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, the National Association of Mutual Casualty Companies, and the National Safety Council.

This code is recognized by insurance companies in approving electrical installations from the point of view of fire hazard and has been adopted by many state bodies and municipalities to govern electrical installations in buildings. It also is an important governing factor in specifications for electrical work of all types.

## CRAFT TESTS

(Continued from page 95)

poles of an ordinary bell are removed, that the required auxiliary coil can be wound in the space thus made. If the resistance of the auxiliary coil is too high its time delay action will be reduced. If the resistance of the auxiliary coil is too small the armature will fail to drop after having once been picked up.

When the auxiliary coil is connected it must be properly polarized. In the case of the circuit shown in Figure II, the auxiliary coil should be so connected that when the vibrator contacts are closed and the test probes open, the magnetizing effect of the auxiliary coil will buck that of the main coil. In the case of the circuit shown in Figure IV, the auxiliary coil should be so connected that when the vibrator contacts are open and the test probes are closed, the magnetizing effect of the auxiliary coil will assist that of the main coil. These connections can be straightened out by the use of the right hand rule or by cut-and-try with the bell operating through an inductive circuit.

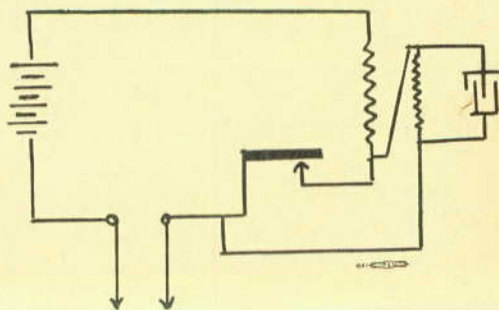


Figure IV

To eliminate the need of rewinding the magnet coils, the circuit shown in Figure V was tried and found to be fairly satisfactory, though not as good as that shown in Figure IV. Here the two coils on the two

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poles of the bell magnet are reconnected so that one coil functioned as a main magnetizing coil, while the second coil was used as an auxiliary coil.

Since the resistance of this auxiliary coil was so low, it was necessary to insert an adjustable resistor in series with the the auxiliary coil to prevent the bell from holding up. While this arrangement was found fairly satisfactory for a narrow range of use, it did not have as wide a latitude as that shown in Figure IV.

## Testing Continuity

In addition to the usual uses for bell sets, these modified bells have proved very useful in testing the continuity of high inductance circuits and for comparing the inductance between different leads on transformers, auto transformers, and chokes. Since the

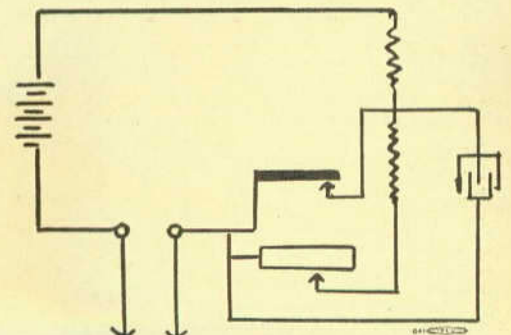


Figure V

frequency of ring is approximately inversely proportional to the inductance in the circuit, these modified bell sets can be used to compare similar inductances or establish the

(Continued on page 114)





# IN MEMORIAM

**William Bell, L. U. No. 9**

Initiated April 1, 1927

**William Schultz, L. U. No. 9**

Initiated November 30, 1904

It is with profound sorrow that Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers records the death of its two members whose names are mentioned above.

These men were known by the membership of Local Union No. B-9 for their fine attachment to unionism and as members of our Brotherhood for their good example in pursuing this aim.

The zeal shown by these men in the problems of our Brotherhood was a great incentive to all the members of our local union, and they shall long be remembered for their encouragement and work in our behalf.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-9 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brothers for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; their faithfulness to their local union and their friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

JOHN A. MacDONALD,  
D. J. MacLEAN,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

**Joseph Lessner, L. U. No. 17**

Initiated March 12, 1912

**Fred W. Wagner, L. U. No. 17**

Initiated June 12, 1922

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the membership of Local Union No. B-17, record the death of our departed friends and Brothers, Fred W. Wagner and Joseph Lessner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to their memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

VIRGIL G. HYNEMAN,  
FRANK W. HORAN,  
WILLIAM J. RICHARDS,  
GEORGE DUFF,  
JAMES M. CRAVEN,

Detroit, Mich.

Committee

**Louis J. Eckert, L. U. No. 31**

Initiated August 5, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-31, record the sudden and untimely death of Louis J. Eckert, a worthy and loyal Brother.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family at this time; be it further

Resolved, That the meeting stand one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his bereaved family and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

LEONARD PETERSON,

Duluth, Minn.

Recording Secretary

**Frank Bernhard, L. U. No. 41**

Initiated June 7, 1927

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-41, record the death of our friend and Brother, Frank Bernhard; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silent meditation for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers for publication.

LEONARD KOEPF,  
JAMES T. LOPUS,  
ROBERT J. WOODLEY,

Buffalo, N. Y.

Committee

**Herbert A. Lawrence, L. U. No. 86**

Initiated January 8, 1932

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst the above-named Brother; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his

eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. B-86 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolence to the family of our Brother in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

WALTER MAURER,  
FRANK KIMPAL,  
HERMAN W. KUHN,

Rochester, N. Y.

Committee

**Robert Lee Meeks, L. U. No. 108**

Initiated October 8, 1925

**A. H. Sanchez, L. U. No. 108**

Initiated August 8, 1941

**Percy T. Hammond, L. U. No. 108**

Initiated March 7, 1910

Whereas it is with keen regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 108, record the passing of the above-named members from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

W. R. GREEN,  
W. BLOSFIELD,  
L. T. PAYNE,

Tampa, Fla.

Committee

**Martin T. Rowley, L. U. No. 131**

Initiated May 31, 1937

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 131, IBEW, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Martin T. Rowley, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ARTHUR L. SMITTENDORF,  
BEN HORROCKS,  
ORVILLE L. MANN,  
L. F. PUTNAM,

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Committee

**Fred W. Konkle, L. U. No. 160**

Initiated February 17, 1937

**M. C. Burt, L. U. No. 160**

Initiated March 23, 1937

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-160, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brothers Fred W. Konkle and M. C. Burt; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of their families and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to their bereaved families, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

HARRY E. LEONARD,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Business Manager

**Rud Behling, Sr., L. U. No. 195**

Reinitiated September 9, 1933

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Rud Behling, Sr.; and

Whereas L. U. No. 195 mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, by members of L. U. No. 195, That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing of our beloved Brother, Rud Behling, Sr.; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. 195 express its sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 195 be draped for 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office of the I. B. E. W. for publication in the official Journal.

FREDERICK WOLFF,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Secretary

**Joseph Ross Brown, L. U. No. 211**

Initiated May 16, 1932

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 211 record the passing of our Brother, Joseph Ross Brown; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory the assembly stand in silent prayer for a period of one minute; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his family a copy spread on the minutes of this local and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 211 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

FRANK SCHWICKERATH,  
FRANK CAMP,  
HERB STICKEL,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Committee

**Lloyd Harbert, L. U. No. 283**

Initiated May 15, 1941

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-283, record the passing of our Brother, Lloyd Harbert, on December 20; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

RALPH PRIEST,  
F. D. CARTER,  
JOHN ESTEP,

Boise, Idaho.

Committee

**George Morse Rose, L. U. No. 295**

Initiated April 2, 1940

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-295, record the passing of our Brother, George Morse Rose, on December 14, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

L. E. NEWLAND,  
K. D. VANCE,  
HAROLD VEAZEY,

Little Rock, Ark.

Committee

**Edward G. Little, L. U. No. 349**

Initiated June 7, 1924, in L. U. No. 474

**S. C. Heird, L. U. No. 349**

Initiated July 26, 1918, in L. U. No. 28

With deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 349, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our loyal and esteemed Brothers, Edward G. Little and S. C. Heird; and

Whereas we wish to extend to their families and friends our heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be entered in the minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CHARLES J. BRYAN,  
HOLLY TAYLOR,

Miami, Fla.

Committee

**Clayton E. Stone, L. U. No. 405**

Initiated August 9, 1929

With sincere sorrow and regret we, the members of Local 405, record the passing of Brother Clayton E. Stone; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of our local be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

E. B. DARLING,  
WARREN HASSLER,  
LEO JUST,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Committee

**William Madsen, L. U. No. 482**

Reinitiated March 7, 1944

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Madsen; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Madsen L. U. No. B-482 has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent tribute to the memory of our late Brother, William Madsen.

LEE ROTH,  
HENRY J. TORNWALL,  
ROBERT McDOWELL,  
FRED SUNDBERG,

Eureka, Calif.

Committee



**John Hecker, L. U. No. 504***Initiated March 28, 1942*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 504, record the sudden death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Hecker; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our loss and grief to the loved ones left behind and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

F. H. STEINLE,

Recording Secretary

Meadville, Pa.

**Harold D. Weston, L. U. No. 567***Reinitiated December 27, 1937*

Great indeed is our sorrow as we record the passing of our esteemed Brother, Harold D. Weston, for many years financial secretary of L. U. No. 567. We will miss him; the officers, for his words of wisdom and guiding hand; all of us for his great understanding of individual problems and his unbounding willingness to help solve them; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his family and his loved ones who mourn their great loss; and be it further

Resolved, That we in our meeting assembled stand in silence and prayer for one minute as an expression of tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy written into the minutes of our local, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ALBERT G. McCANN,

WARREN F. COBB,

LIONEL L. MORNEAULT,

Portland, Maine.

Committee

**Stanley King, L. U. No. 584***Initiated November 15, 1922***W. W. Whitener, L. U. No. 584***Initiated April 24, 1918*

With deep sorrow and regret over a great loss to ourselves and deep sympathy to their families and many friends, L. U. No. 584 records the passing of Brothers Stanley King and W. W. Whitener.

Brothers King and Whitener had been members of long standing. Their moral and constructive influence helped much for the progress of their local.

Those of us who knew them and had the privilege of working with them feel their loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in their memory.

May God rest their souls.

S. L. BARBUSH,

Financial Secretary

Tulsa, Okla.

**Louis W. Conner, L. U. No. 595***Initiated August 13, 1937*

It is with deep regret that we, as members of L. U. No. B-595, record the death of Brother Louis W. Conner, a true and loyal Brother of this organization, who passed away on November 17, 1946.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

S. E. ROCKWELL,

Business Manager

FRED F. EGGERS,

President

Oakland, Calif.

**Wilbert Metcher, L. U. No. 620***Initiated May 20, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Wilbert Metcher; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 620 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Metcher in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

May he rest in peace.

J. CONRAD,

H. MANTHEY,

C. ACKER,

Committee

Sheboygan, Wis.

**Harley Jackson Stonecipher, L. U. No. 702***Initiated June 30, 1923***Claude Bourne, L. U. No. 702***Initiated June 30, 1923***Donna Mae Jones, L. U. No. 702***Initiated March 30, 1946*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brothers and Sister; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to their memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

WILLIAM MORTON,

CHARLES RAY,

IVA LOU FRIEND,

West Frankfort, Ill.

Committee

**Frank W. Cummings, L. U. No. 724***Reinitiated February 22, 1924*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank W. Cummings, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 724, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; and

Whereas his many virtues will be long remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of L. U. No. 724, I. B. E. W., in regular session assembled, That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this life of our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Brother, Frank W. Cummings; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. 724 expresses its deepest sympathy and condolence to the relatives of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 724, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy sent to our International Office to be published in our Journal and a copy framed and hung in our hall.

JOHN COX,

FRED LEFREVER,

JOSEPH KOREMAN,

Albany, N. Y.

Committee on Resolutions

**Ellis Heffelfinger, L. U. No. 743***Initiated July 15, 1936*

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-743, I. B. E. W., pay tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Ellis Heffelfinger, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy sent to the bereaved family, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

HARRY M. LONGENECKER,

Reading, Pa.

Recording Secretary

**George L. Baker, L. U. No. 763***Initiated June, 1945*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-763, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, George Loren Baker, who passed away December 14, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-763, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

W. J. PORTER,

Omaha, Nebr.

Recording Secretary

**Alex Pich, L. U. No. 853***Initiated June 25, 1942***Joseph I. Temple, L. U. No. 853***Initiated June 25, 1942*

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-853, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our worthy Brother, Alex Pich, and former Vice President Joseph I. Temple.

Whereas in the passing of these Brothers L. U. No. B-853 has lost two true and loyal members whose kind deeds and noble characters will be remembered; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to their memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the bereaved families; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of our meeting, a

copy be sent to the families of our departed Brothers, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

Kearney, N. J.

STANLEY W. TUTTLE,

Recording Secretary

**Arnold James, L. U. No. 915***Initiated September 28, 1944*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Arnold James; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. B-915 of one of its loyal and respected members; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to his family and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

EDWARD THACKER,

LEWIS ROBINSON,

GORDON TURPIN,

Danville, Ky.

Committee

**James Di Gianni, L. U. No. 921***Initiated July 20, 1937*

Whereas it is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-921, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late business manager, Brother James Di Gianni;

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

GENEVIEVE NYCZ,

Elizabeth, N. J.

Recording Secretary

**Edmund Fuegen, L. U. No. 931***Initiated April 8, 1942*

Whereas L. U. No. B-931 has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Edmund Fuegen; and

Whereas we desire to convey to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

RALPH N. PAETH,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Recording Secretary

**Herman W. Bosanny, L. U. No. 953***Initiated March 25, 1937*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Branch Local B-953, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our worthy Brother, Herman W. Bosanny; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy placed in the minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we rise and pay tribute in silence for one minute in honor of our deceased Brother.

FLOYD LARRABEE,

La Crosse, Wis.

Committee Chairman

**Minnie Jones, L. U. No. 1112***Initiated December 11, 1942*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Sister Minnie Jones; and

Whereas in the passing of Minnie L. U. No. B-1112 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds will be remembered most by those who knew her best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, a copy be written into the minutes of our local and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

EARL NICHOLSON,

KENNETH PEARSON,

ROBERT ZIRKLE,

Jonesboro, Ind.

Committee

**George H. McArthur, L. U. No. 1141***Initiated March 1, 1918*

It is with profound sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1141, I. B. E. W., record the



passing of our loyal and worthy Brother, George H. (Bub) McArthur on January 10, 1947.

His many friends across the nation will share in our bereavement, for, in the course of his long and loyal service among us, his superior skill in his chosen craft did not excel his capacity to bind into lasting friendship his every acquaintance along the way; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we set aside a minute of silence as we stand in bowed tribute to his lasting memory; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his beloved in mourning as an expression of our deepest sympathy and condolence, and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

LEE COURTNEY,  
W. W. CASSELLBERRY,  
W. M. CHEATHAM.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Committee

### Arthur Matthews, L. U. No. 1368

Initiated October 13, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1368, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Arthur Matthews; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that we, the members, stand for one minute in silent tribute.

WALTER TAUBEL, JR.,

Burlington, N. J. Secretary

### Howard 'Pete' Bouslog, L. U. No. 1393

Reinitiated September 21, 1943

It is with deepest sympathy and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1393, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Howard Bouslog, on January 1, 1947; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand and pause one minute at our next regular meeting, and that our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal and a copy to the family of our departed Brother.

CLAUDE E. LANE,  
RALPH R. LITTLE,  
GILBERT A. HEY.

Indianapolis, Ind. Committee

### Harry Youngman, L. U. No. 1543

Initiated September 5, 1946

It is with the deepest sympathy and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. NB-1543, record the passing of our member Brother, Harry Youngman, on December 16, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the membership, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our most sincere sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory, and send a copy of these resolutions to his family, and one to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

GEORGE B. JAKES,  
EUGENE DUNNING,  
PETER PAULSON.

Sycamore, Ill. Committee

### DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1947

L. U.	Name	Amount
3	L. L. Langer.....	\$ 475.00
695	Wm. E. Landers, Sr.....	475.00
521	W. C. Hughes.....	650.00
564	C. Katte.....	1,000.00
18	Albert E. Burgess.....	1,000.00
550	Ollie W. Mauzy.....	650.00
1036	Bron Wagner.....	1,000.00
505	J. H. Ray.....	650.00
I. O. (88)	L. Beoddy.....	1,000.00
295	G. M. Rose.....	1,000.00
9	Wm. Schultz.....	1,000.00
I. O. (245)	J. H. Robishaw.....	1,000.00
I. O. (309)	W. Myers.....	1,000.00
478	W. C. Mecum.....	1,000.00
405	C. E. Stone.....	1,000.00
77	J. Flink.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	E. F. Kumm.....	1,000.00
I. O. (777)	W. A. Mullican.....	825.00
I. O. (134)	Chas. Busch.....	1,000.00
31	C. F. McCormick.....	200.00
9	W. A. Bell.....	1,000.00
160	F. W. Konkle.....	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	C. E. Stuerhoff, Sr.....	1,000.00
134	M. J. Oliver.....	1,000.00
1145	E. J. Nester.....	825.00
3	J. P. Murray.....	300.00
134	W. J. Reilly.....	1,000.00
113	D. J. Elkins.....	1,000.00
31	L. J. Eckert.....	1,000.00
103	C. P. Goeller.....	1,000.00
3	H. A. Horn.....	1,000.00
475	C. M. Martin.....	1,000.00
77	J. M. Glover.....	1,000.00
98	M. Christian.....	1,000.00
17	F. W. Wagner.....	1,000.00
131	M. T. Rowley.....	1,000.00
360	L. Anton.....	1,000.00
I. O. (584)	S. A. King.....	1,000.00
325	F. J. Healy.....	300.00
I. O. (585)	R. S. Marshall.....	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (125)	A. B. Tour.....	1,000.00
I. O. (849)	E. T. Sutton.....	1,000.00
39	I. W. Fountaine.....	1,000.00
134	Wm. J. Sholdice.....	1,000.00
134	A. J. Cesarz.....	1,000.00
332	R. E. Monnier.....	1,000.00
9	R. E. Ward.....	1,000.00
I. O. (678)	A. Schramm.....	1,000.00
659	E. Vaughan.....	1,000.00
90	G. A. Chalus.....	1,000.00
102	M. Voag.....	666.66
1	R. W. Mueller.....	1,000.00
613	B. A. Owens.....	1,000.00
211	J. R. Brown.....	1,000.00
117	C. Reynolds.....	475.00
567	C. H. Crossman.....	1,000.00
I. O. (23)	D. A. Johnston.....	1,000.00
567	H. D. Weston.....	1,000.00
666	R. B. Toney.....	1,000.00
134	G. J. Santry.....	1,000.00
5	L. H. Smith.....	1,000.00
708	S. W. Alex.....	1,000.00
I. O. (150)	W. F. Keplinger.....	1,000.00
11	F. Beilel.....	1,000.00
640	M. B. Aycock.....	475.00
38	H. C. Marcella.....	1,000.00
794	R. R. McCorkle.....	1,000.00
640	H. C. Horne.....	1,000.00
308	C. R. Freeman.....	1,000.00
931	E. F. Fuegen.....	825.00
134	W. F. Murray.....	650.00
417	H. H. Potter.....	1,000.00
6	K. A. Haddan.....	158.34
41	F. X. Bernhard.....	1,000.00
780	L. Bowles.....	1,000.00
2	E. A. Heldmann.....	1,000.00
653	E. A. Sturtevant.....	825.00
86	Herbert Lawrence.....	1,000.00
3	Arnold Bongert.....	300.00
3	Peter Finkler.....	1,000.00
I. O. (536)	Chas. H. Bowen.....	1,000.00
I. O. (5)	Geo. V. Dykeman.....	300.00
I. O. (101)	Wm. C. Muller.....	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Chas. W. Tress.....	1,000.00
569	L. J. Conyca.....	1,000.00
58	J. S. Beaulieu.....	1,000.00
292	F. E. Collier.....	1,000.00
180	S. F. Drake.....	300.00
865	R. S. Montgomery.....	1,000.00
98	E. J. Gilson.....	1,000.00
I. O. (481)	Arthur O. Klotz.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	David O'Connell.....	1,000.00
I. O. (49)	Frank Gerster.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	George Kugler.....	1,000.00
702	Claude M. Bourne.....	1,000.00
58	Frank L. Post.....	1,000.00
949	Clarence O. Runing.....	1,000.00
134	O. A. Malo.....	1,000.00
46	Arnold B. Galland.....	1,000.00
I. O. (1)	Geo. A. Warrance.....	1,000.00
437	Chas. F. Handfield.....	1,000.00
595	Martin Birkland.....	825.00
1141	Geo. H. McArthur.....	1,000.00
3	George J. Wolfe.....	1,000.00
134	Thos. E. Fitzgerald.....	1,000.00
446	E. C. Coleman.....	1,000.00
1037	Harry Jackson.....	500.00
66	Frank Kirsch.....	150.00
778	Amos C. Hodges.....	150.00
390	Sanford M. Cherry.....	150.00
424	J. G. Lewis.....	1,000.00
1393	Owena Summerville.....	150.00
125	Martin B. Curry.....	150.00
3	Joseph J. Fagan.....	150.00
3	Joseph McBride.....	150.00
195	Rudolph B. Behling.....	150.00
3	Paul Miller.....	150.00
3	Henry Sambach.....	150.00
48	Ray W. Bunnell.....	150.00
I. O. (76)	Louis A. Dix.....	150.00
58	Leo W. Lietzow.....	150.00
1302	Nels H. Dyvad.....	150.00
3	Isaac Siegel.....	150.00

\$99,375.00

### WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 101)

Beef or veal soup bone (with at least 2 lbs. of meat on it.) Cut meat off the bone. Place bone in kettle. Cover with cold water. Add:

Salt, pepper  
2 cups diced celery  
2 cups diced carrots and finely cut onions, combined

Bring slowly to the boiling point. Meanwhile cut meat into 1-inch pieces. Dredge in flour, and brown in hot fat. Season with salt and pepper and add to hot broth in kettle. Simmer for 2 hours. Remove soup bone. Add:

1 cup diced turnips  
2 cups diced potatoes  
1 cup diced carrots

Cook 30 minutes more. Add:  
1 cup cooked peas  
1 cup cooked green beans  
and allow them to heat through before serving. (Serves 5 to 6 Irishmen.)

### BLARNEY STONES

1½ cups sifted enriched flour  
2 tsps. baking powder  
¼ tsp. salt

1 cup sugar  
1 egg  
¾ cup milk  
1 tsp. vanilla  
¾ cup shortening

Sift flour with baking powder, salt. Cream the shortening and sugar together until light and fluffy. Add the egg and beat thoroughly. Add flour mixture alternately with combined milk and vanilla, beating well after each addition. Bake in well-greased 8-inch square pan in moderate oven (350°F.) 45 minutes. Cool and cut into 16 squares. Frost top and sides with buttercream icing (made with melted butter, cream, sifted powdered sugar, and flavored with vanilla, and colored with green food coloring) and sprinkle with 1½ cups crushed peanuts.

### KILLARNEY CAKE

2 cups all purpose flour ¾ cup milk  
3 tsp. baking powder 1 tsp. vanilla  
½ tsp. salt 1 cup sugar  
2 eggs ½ cup shortening

Sift and measure flour. Sift again with sugar, baking powder and salt. Cut the shortening into the flour mixture with pastry blender or knives until fine as cornmeal. Add—all at once—milk, flavoring and unbeaten eggs. Beat with rotary beater until smooth, scraping sides and bottom of bowl once. Pour into two well-greased 8-inch layer cake pans; bake in a moderate oven (375°F.) about 25 minutes. Cool. Spread your favorite custard filling between the layers. Ice the top and sides with half a recipe of Seven-Minute Frosting—adding ½ cup drained green minted cherries and ½ cup nuts, 5 drops mint flavoring and 5 drops green coloring. There it is—a dream of a cake—the likes of which would enhance Killarney Castle.

### SHAMROCK COOKIES

Use your favorite sugar cookie dough. Cut cookies in shape of shamrocks. As soon as the cookies are finished baking, brush them with a little egg white and sprinkle them with green sugar. (You can make your own green sugar by rubbing a little food coloring into granulated sugar.)

The last part of the walrus' speech in "Alice in Wonderland,"

"And why the sea is boiling hot  
And whether pigs have wings,"

is not often quoted, but we're quoting it here just to finish off the rhyme and because we have something to say about these items too. You already know from what we said above about ships and cruises that the sea is not boiling hot but cool and blue and beautiful and perfect for a summer vacation—and as to whether or not pigs have wings—try our recipe here for "Pigs in Blankets" and you'll almost think they do have wings, these have such an angelic taste.

### PIGS IN BLANKETS

Use a pound of frankfurters cut in halves and biscuit dough made from two cups of flour or prepared mix. Roll your biscuit dough three-eighths of an inch thick and spread lightly with softened butter or margarine. Cut into strips large enough to wrap securely around your half-weenies. Place on a baking sheet and bake in a hot oven (425°F.) about 12 minutes or until dough is nicely browned.



## CRAFT TESTS

(Continued from page 111)

order in which taps are taken from a transformer or auto transformer winding. The relative polarity of transformer windings can be established by connecting the primary and secondary windings in series and ringing through the combination to determine whether the action of the two coils is cumulative or differential. Actual tests have shown that a 110/220 volt transformer with four unmarked leads can be straightened out and marked with NEMA terminal markings in from 30 to 45 seconds from the time the electrician sets his test box on the ground in front of the disconnected transformer. One set connected as shown in Fig. IV and operating from 4.5 volts of battery gave perfect satisfaction when used on 3 KVA transformer windings ranging from 40 to 880 volts. Variations in frequency of ring gave a clear indication of the difference between 40 volt and 60 volt windings. On the 880 volt winding the frequency of ring went down to one beat every three seconds.

## MONOPOLY

(Continued from page 86)

in the *National Independent*, a trade magazine which speaks for independent tire dealers against the big rubber manufacturers who sell their tires through their own stores. "The years-old anti-trust laws have failed to check the growth of monopoly," the article flatly declares. It goes on to pile up proof in the automobile tire field, which is typical of many others.

"Anti-trust enforcement has become a kind of game, providing lifetime jobs for Government lawyers and fat incomes for corporation lawyers," another observer said. "For example, let's trace the history of one case.

"About 25 years ago, the Federal Trade Commission began investigating the 'Pittsburgh Plus' plan by which all steel manufacturers set identical prices.

"In 1924, the commission ordered this plan abolished, on the ground that it violated the laws against price-fixing.

"The steel companies took the case to court, where it remained for a dozen years. Finally, the Supreme Court upheld the commission's order.

"Then the steel companies took a new plan off the shelf—called the 'Multiple Basing Point' system. It fixes identical prices just as effectively as the old Pittsburgh Plus plan.

"The commission spent several years investigating the new price-fixing system, then ordered it abolished. The steel companies again went to the courts, and this case is still there.

"If the commission is again upheld, the steel companies have a third price-fixing plan all ready to take down off the shelf. Then the game, which has been going on for more than a quarter of a century, will start all over again. No end to it is in sight."

The commission has found monopoly "conspiracies" and price-fixing in scores of industries—from big business clear on down to the manufactures of such little things as wire "paper clips," which would seem a natural field for competition.

Almost every week, the Department of Justice announces new prosecutions of American "trusts" and international "cartels," which are monopoly and price-fixing combines of American, German, British and other foreign big business.

In the pre-war years, such cartels handi-

capped Uncle Sam in getting ready for his fight with Germany and Japan. Now that the war is over, these cartels are scheming to resume their business at the same old stand.

Will larger appropriations for enforcement, and new "teeth" in the anti-trust laws, change long failure into success?

These remedies should be tried, but they may not be enough, some observers say.

They point out that, in the two great "emergencies" which faced this country during the past two decades, the anti-trust laws were "abolished."

In the depression 1930's, President Roosevelt instructed the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission to "lay off" the anti-trust laws—to permit corporations to do things which those laws forbade. Those things seemed necessary under the N.R.A. plan—to put a "floor" under prices and competitive methods—and thus stop the downward slide.

Again, during the war, corporation executives claimed they were too busy to be bothered with anti-trust prosecutions, so the laws against monopoly and price-fixing were called off.

There must be something wrong with a "free enterprise" system which has to abolish even the pretense of competition and anti-trust enforcement whenever the going gets tough, these observers insist.

They also point out that, all over the world, country after country is turning to some form of public ownership in order to get away from the evils of monopolistic big business. Uncle Sam is left almost alone in his faith in "private enterprise."

"It's time to quit kidding ourselves," they say. "We have a last chance to make the anti-trust laws work. If necessary, we should take further steps.

"For example, we might expand the 'yardstick' plan. The Tennessee Valley Authority has demonstrated that it works. The TVA yardstick—public competition with the 'power trust'—has brought down electric rates everywhere.

"Another TVA yardstick—public manufacture of nitrogen fertilizer—has been more effective against the 'fertilizer trust' than the anti-trust laws, has saved large sums for the farmers.

"In the past session of Congress, an appropriation was sought for a TVA phosphate fertilizer plant, but it was defeated by the Fertilizer Trust Lobby.

"Would public yardstick plants in the steel, cement and other big business industries bring about some real competition, measure fair prices, reinforce the anti-trust laws, and make them really work for the first time in history?"

## MEETING

(Continued from page 85)

**Ninth District:** After adding Alaska to this district, and taking Arizona from it, the district would then consist of Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska and the Pacific Islands.

**Tenth District:** This covers railroads and should not be changed.

**Eleventh District:** This new district would consist of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota.

**Twelfth District:** This new district would consist of Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

The joint meeting next considered the districts of Executive Council members. These councilmen represent all the membership, not



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any particular district, even though they come from different districts. Therefore, the joint meeting after full consideration, unanimously decided not to increase the number of council members but to make a better arrangement of the districts from which they come.

Accordingly, the joint meeting unanimously recommends to the membership that a member of the I. E. C. shall come from each of the following districts, except the chairman who shall be elected at large:

**First**—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.

**Second**—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

**Third**—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia.

**Fourth**—Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Panama Canal Zone.

**Fifth**—Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa.

**Sixth**—Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona.

**Seventh**—California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Pacific Islands.

**Eighth**—Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland.

The joint meeting of vice presidents and council members unanimously recommends all of the foregoing (as one proposal) for the membership's consideration and adoption.

Having completed its work the joint meeting adjourned Thursday, January 16, 1947.

After the joint meeting adjourned, the Executive Council met in special session and unanimously directed that the proposal of the joint meeting for redistricting be submitted to a referendum of the membership in accordance with the convention action and the Constitution.

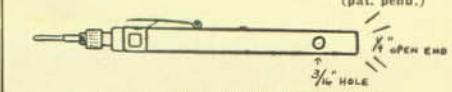
Charles M. Paulsen,  
Chairman

H. H. Broach,  
Secretary

January 16, 1947

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## CAMPAIGN TO TRIPLE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

Services of the public health nurses of America are dedicated to the home care of the sick, the prevention of disease, the development of sound minds and bodies, and the establishment of constructive individual health practices. Tribute will be paid to their work by the nation in the observance of Public Health Nursing Week, April 20-26, 1947.

Aims of the observance include:

1. To inform people not already conversant with public health nursing services of the broad scope of the work done.
2. To spread the message that public health nursing services are for everybody and are not limited to those in the lower income brackets.
3. To encourage more nurses to enter the field of public health nursing.
4. To interest more high school and college girls in choosing public health nursing as a career.
5. To help relieve pressure on hospitals by calling attention to the fact that part-time professional nursing care is available to people at home.
6. To stimulate the development of organized health services in all areas of the United States.

More than 20,000 public health nurses are employed in the United States and territories by local, state and national agencies. They work for health departments, boards of education and other official agencies and for non-official organizations such as visiting nurse associations, tuberculosis associations, insurance companies, and industries.

The objectives of the employing agency may limit some of the nurses to particular health problems, or to certain groups of the population. For example, nurses working with tuberculosis agencies devote themselves largely to the control of tuberculosis. A nurse employed by a board of education concerns herself chiefly with the health of the school child. An industrial nurse may confine her activities to persons employed in a particular plant. Most public health nurses, however, are concerned with all family and community health problems and are responsible for looking after persons of all ages from infants to old folks.

The nurse's acceptance in the home, as a nurse and a teacher of health, gives her rich opportunities to know people and to help them to get well or to stay well and even, in some instances, to achieve optimum health. The nurse's first responsibility on every home visit is to do whatever she can to hold the line against disease.

If her agency includes bedside nursing in its service, she renders nursing care to the sick. If her agency provides only instructive nursing services, she helps the family to secure bedside care, or she demonstrates to some relative or attendant the care the sick person needs, and she returns to supervise such care. One of her main duties for the sick of the community is to help them secure medical diagnosis and treatment. She assists the family in carrying out the doctor's orders.

### Her Help Is Multiple

In many homes the nurse finds that mental, emotional or social problems are a drag on the family's well being and an obstacle to recovery of the sick. She helps the indi-

vidual and members of his family understand their emotional difficulties, and when necessary puts the family in touch with an appropriate source of help in the community.

The public health nurse's role as a teacher of health involves her in a variety of duties that the average person would not ordinarily associate with nursing. She may arrive on a visit to give instruction and care to a mother of a newborn baby only to find that the screenless house obliges her to turn her attention also to malaria control. On a communicable disease visit, she may notice the unsanitary condition of the well in the backyard and turn the discussion to sanitation and perhaps initiate a visit by the sanitary inspector. When she assists a family in getting a birth registered, she is in the field of vital statistics.

On the whole, the public health nurse works with and for human beings, to help them improve in health, avoid sickness, and deal effectively with those illnesses or accidents that do befall them.

### We Need More Public Health Nurses

Today, for the country as a whole we have one public health nurse to approximately every 6,500 persons. To render a complete public health nursing service including bedside nursing in the home, our country needs one public health nurse to each 2,000 of the population. Based on the 1940 census, this would require at least 65,000 public health nurses, about 45,000 more than we now have. The American Public Health Association has recommended that a ratio of one public health nurse to each 5,000 of the population be maintained for preventive services exclusive of nursing care for the sick. At least 10,000 additional public health nurses are needed for the preventive services alone.

### SUGAR

(Continued from page 91)

grinding mill owners were the first to ask for production regulation. Administration for allotting quotas within the country were instituted but they proved ineffective and were opposed by the Americans. International plans for cooperation were put forward, but none alleviated the situation until 1937 when an international agreement was concluded which attempted to stabilize the marketing areas as they existed at the time.

### Twenty-One Nations Enter Cartel

This international government cartel was entered into by 21 nations, including the United States and Great Britain, and it represented 85 to 90 percent of the world's sugar producers and consumers. It did not decrease government barriers to importation but it freed the market from future ones. Production control was established by a provision that in general, stocks should not exceed 25 per cent of annual production.

The agreement set up an International Sugar Council which was to administer the assigned quotas. Representation on the council was fixed so that the sugar-exporting countries had 55 per cent of the votes. The United States and Great Britain—largest importers—received 17 votes apiece. Cuba had 10 and Java nine, they being the largest exporters. The council's powers were narrowly limited with regard to altering quotas up or down. The United States Government passed legislation to fix the quotas agreed upon, allotting 55.5 percent to domestic areas, i.e. United States sugar

beet and cane, Hawaiian, Puerto Rican and Virgin Island cane, and 44.41 to the Philippines and Cuba. This meant that 3,715,000 tons would come from domestic areas, and 800,000 long tons unrefined and 50,000 tons refined from the Philippines. As a result of the change in policy, Cuba was exporting to us in 1938, 27 per cent of our total consumption while in 1929 it had been 52 per cent.

Naturally the Cubans hope for an enhanced position in our market and they prefer that a standing agreement be made which will guarantee them absorption of a specific amount. During the war the United States bought virtually the whole of the Cuban crop and production has increased considerably over 1940 output. We hope this year for 5,000,000 tons or more from Cuba.

### What of the Future

What will the future of the sugar business be? New laws will soon be passed in Congress. That a more normal state of affairs will come out of the morass is unlikely. All of the sugar interests, (including the cane refiners who have insisted that the off-shore sugar be imported raw so that industry will not develop in the islands to compete with them), have very powerful representatives in Washington. At crucial times they band together to see that they can each get from a new pie the proportion that it had of the old one. The senators and representatives of the sugar beet states never fail to vote for higher tariffs and subsidies.

There is no single answer to the problem of supplying the world economically with sugar and at the same time creating healthy business and social conditions everywhere. If our sugar industry was destroyed tomorrow, many people would be jobless. As the improvements in cane cultivation and beet sowing and harvesting machinery are perfected, many will lose their jobs anyway. The sugar may, however, come more cheaply to us, and for that the public will be thankful. In the meantime, we should not be insensitive to the plight of the Cuban nation. In time of need, we cry "More, More!" but we do not hesitate to turn a deaf ear to their pleas in our own time of plenty.

### Problem for UNO

Here then, is another problem which deserves the attention of such bodies as the economic and social council and the international trade organization of the UNO. A report on the sugar situation was made by the League of Nations but it gave no pertinent recommendations beyond telling the interested parties to work it out for themselves. Eventually that happened, as we have seen, to a limited degree. The solution was not thorough, nor the way progressive.

The 1937 international agreement might be called an attempt at economic planning. It was not based on really fundamental principles of economics, but on greed and fear. Its purpose was to protect the existing business interests, not to remedy a sick industry. If the interests had been less monopolistic and more democratic, well and good; but they were not. The sugar problem, again, is proof that true internationalism is a thing of the future. Nowhere is there a lack of work to be done. We are only wanting a method to see that it can be done profitably in a free enterprise economy, with the interests of the public as a

(Continued on page 120)



# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER 11, 1946, INCLUDING JANUARY 11, 1947

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L. U. 146-201349. B-153-B 217019. 163-987967-970. 177-899205. 191-814095, 107, 133. 157. B-196-000584, 616. B 983801, 916. B 267654, 873751- 771, B 874847. 855, 880, 939. 200-148852. B-204-B 885063, 970. 999, B 886046. B-212-B 748305. 223-834820, 836. 225-754765. 237-334799. B-245-794250. B 655132. B 422867. B-249-B 601584. 252-92594, 599. B-260-B 660820. B-261-B 609323, 352. B-266-B 932535, 601. 610, 637, 641, 619. 701, 715, 781, 791. 899, 901, 907, 921. 263-16537. 284-129987. 291-04306. B 292-23188. B-318-B 668323. B-320-610447, 136. B-325-160492. B-340-201840. B 274021. B 134086. 342-964228. 347-431038. B-357-18813, 360. B-359-B 853648. B 73924. 362-998307. B-365-192529, 550. B-367-B 594383. 390-155953, 854. B-391-383852, 855.	L. U. B-391-(Cont.) B 521239, 240. B-398-B 760899. 221622, 923058. 405-888708, 726, 739. B-412-B 326056, 086, 930584. 426-763838. 434-710705, 958294. B-435-B 280738. B-463-B 640818. B-465-559589. B 907785. B 908047. 467-543318, 346. 347, 352. B-468-B 810885, 933. B 811034. B-479-360808-820. 737706, 707, 711. 809. B-505-67008, 875639. 511-432079. 516-729511. B-518-222548. B 852562, 569. 522-861589. 525-9729. 531-747921. 553-233598. 554-338877. 557-675697, 713. 558-927892. B-561-B 429731-733. 737, 738, 960335. 348, 381, 660, 727. B 109390. 567-030127, 240. B-569-632279, 426. 437, 589, 606, 720. 902, 914, 927, 934. 936, 944, 945, 950. 966, 633024, 028. 935, 093, 093, 105. 109, 121, 143-145. 172, 183, 202, 324. 411. 577-920090. B 500-B 451552.	L. U. B-51-216699, 280552. 593-2426, 43110. B-602-B 505039. B-603-B 81175. B-605-521553, 564864. 888, 893, 912, 924. 607-245553, 586. 618-330454, 475, 560. B-629-54795. 637-808535, 548, 646. B-638-208891. B 364659. 641-187106. 643-913691, 699, 702. 644-959622, 651, 662. 663, 685. 648-200546. B-651-B 879836. 877932. 654-186574. 657-140644. 659-863872, 960. 660-68750. B-674-B 423278. 163330, B 625155. 156. 697-115950, 416099. B-713-B 940703, 820- 824, 826, 828. 716-352327, 359. 352263, 269, 301. 230, 355, 823582. B-723-B 209528. B 865095. 724-845481. 728-125385. B-737-B 518488. 740-102074, 075. 752-378470, 474, 506. 567, 568. 755-321569, 575. B-769-B 815392. B-778-B 525038. 781-772210. 784-311623. B-814-175369, 376. 617-735676. B-818-B 531332, 334.	L. U. 822-866611. 836-930927, 931016. 934, 156. B-841-816750. B-843-308679. B-850-761074, 077. 081, 082, 091. 861-877600, 626, 635. 867-6390, 6393. B-873-523230, 284. 874, B 963849, 350. B-886-817288, 290. B-888-B 731721. B-889-822501, 605. B-898-B 507065, 092. 910-841562. B-949-36041, 068, 082. 083, 412962, 906. 413132, 175, 199. 102, B 555687. B 912928, 982. B 913067, 086, 087. 952-850166, 178, 190. B-953-73589, 598, 602. 617, 626, 607, 739. 740, 759, 807. B 375771, 810. B 374646. 954-879251, 263, 269. B-965-195151. B 174796, 807. 970-655547. B 978-B 8318. B-998-B 180136, 147. 247. B-967-B 517815, 830. B 605514. B 606400. 992-03136, 93201. B-1000-B 420171. B-1001-B 11323. B 11464. B-1008-B 811010. 1036-212170. B-1044-210095. B-1048-B 923299, 958. 1054-664621. B-1056-B 866271-280. B-1061-B 537186, 266.	L. U. B-1065-B 393219, 220. 228, 288, 297. B-1086-B 574420, 452. 453, 461. B-1090-B 754394. B-1096-674756, 757. B-1112-B 717538. B 920807. B-1115-B 184211. B-1123-706787. B-1129-330404. 279224. B-1138-366230. B-1141-B 232382, 386. 460, 548082. 1145-883339. B-1147-370840, 898. B-1153-B 850875. B-1172-330570. B 102415, 624930. B-1176-B 950343. B-1178-B 532796, 807. 1186-252877, 933. 202622, 269, 280. 281, 289. B-1191-B 917382. B-1202-B 837926. 1209-83726, 756. 1236-223120. B-1245-B 295589, 610. B 957007, 096, 142. 577726, 838, 839. 852, B 414628, 686. B 416572, 905. 1249-905477, 514. 995123, 422, 429. 450, 457, 523, 604. 621. 1296-683692, 697. 868510. 1294-791593. B-1298-B 275737. B-1308-215471, 455. B-1314-B 380059. B 584595. 1319-132756. 1320-883903. B-1322-896342.	L. U. B-1324-B 432560. 1327-487840. B-1328-B 727840. B-1332-B 807238. 316, 337, 408, 414. B-1353-B 545213. B-1355-B 740528. B-1370-B 818181, 184. B-1373-B 69146, 157. 159, 102793, 796. 797. B-1383-B 866751. B 184844. B-1392-B 685011. B-1393-B 359684. 967526, 569. B-1439-B 836030, 044. 045, B 961603, 848. B 560185, 228. B-1440-B 810179. B-1461-B 634751, 789. B-1462-B 387158. B-1492-B 872369. B-1502-B 747269. B-1520-B 659851-860. 1547-82515-82521, 557. 346802. PREVIOUSLY LISTED -VOID B-3-B 73335, B 73336. B-19-B 489873. B 567508. B 570155. 28-833877, 379, 385. 387, 392, 392. B-50-694041. B-108-747105. 146-201345. B-230-B 116346, 435. 660, 820, 913. B 390113, 529, 536. 646, 648, B 615682. 795, B 715379, 580. 760. B-292-175103-105. 114. B-295-206088, 331796. 988.	L. U. B-320-B 613603. 321-22949. B-340-107744. B-439-B 149461. B-518-222491, 482. 558-358208. B-561-B 109209. 959312, 428. B-603-B 80152. B 80768, B 80748. B 777327. 836-99350. B-850-761073. B-980-B 730995. B-1393-B 359684. 1319-458869. B-1467-B 843704-708. 748, B 152921. B 354276. 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## SUGAR

(Continued from page 116)

touch-stone to its validity. Today the inequities in the sugar business are evidences of concentrated power, and fear that profits from investments will not be realized. If the peoples of the world had more confidence in themselves and other nations, the international cooperative agents could work with assurance and truly constructive tools.



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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS AND CURRENT REPORTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

**CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX**—Retail prices for consumers' goods advanced approximately 2.2 percent between mid-October and mid-November, bringing the price index to 151.7, the highest level on record. Retail food prices increased 4.3 percent during the month.

**EMPLOYMENT**—November gains raised employment in non-agricultural establishments to approximately 40,603,000, which almost equalled the wartime peak of 40,838,000 in December 1943. The increase of 353,000 employees between October and November 1946 was largely owing to employment expansion in manufacturing and trade.

**VETERANS**—Over two and three-quarter million veterans or almost 19 percent of all employees in manufacturing industries in September were veterans of World War II. More than 60 percent of these veterans were employed in heavy goods industries in which weekly earnings averaged over \$48. The quit rate of 72 per 1,000 for veterans was the highest on record, but the rate for non-veterans was also relatively high: 48 quits per 1,000 non-veterans.

**HOURS AND EARNINGS**—Weekly earnings in manufacturing industries in November averaged \$45.65. This was about \$5.00 more than November 1945 although the average workweek was about one hour shorter. Preliminary estimates indicate that the average workweek in November 1946 equalled 40.2 hours and hourly earnings averaged \$1.13½.

**PRODUCTION**—Lack of an adequate supply of skilled labor coupled with cutting operations on stands of smaller trees have contributed to the increase in man-hour requirements for the production of dressed southern pine lumber since 1935. Production of 1,000 board feet of dressed lumber in the south required 34 percent more man-hours in early 1946 than in 1935.

**MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW**—Following are among the special articles scheduled to appear in the January issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*:

Nature and extent of frictional unemployment

Trends in housing during the war and postwar periods

First year under New York law against discrimination

Inflationary problems at home and abroad

Bulletin 884—Injuries and Accident Causes in the Brewing Industry in 1944

Reprint 1856—Railway Wage Changes, 1941-1946

1857—Wage Structure in Foundries, January 1945

1858—Wage Structure of the Structural Clay Products Industries, October 1945

1859—Wage Structure in the Electrical Light and Power Industry, July 1945

1860—Postwar Increases in Basic Wage Rates

1861—Structure of the Industrial Chemical Industry, January 1946

Note: Subscription price, *Monthly Labor Review*, 30 cents a copy, \$3.50 a year, Government Printing Office.

Prepared by  
Industrial Relations Branch  
Boris Stern, Chief

## BIG BUSINESS

(Continued from page 84)

nual wage and said he has been unable to discover even one international union which provides its own rank and file employees with a guaranteed annual wage. This is puzzling, he continued, in view of the fact that the annual income of a union, with check-offs and maintenance of membership, is more predictable than are the sales of a company in a competitive market.



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